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The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and
Motor Cars
can be obtained from
**BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR
AGENCY,**
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 134

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1914.

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES in 13 days.
BOMBAY TO LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in 14 days.
BOMBAY TO LONDON by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY TO LONDON by sea in 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journey will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at	Tons.
6th June.	Salsette	6000	Morona	11000
13th "	India	8000	"	"
20th "	China	8000	Malaya	12500
27th "	Salsette	6000	Morona	11000
4th July	China	8000	Malaya	12500
11th "	Salsette	6000	Morona	11000
18th "	India	8000	"	"
25th "	China	8000	Malaya	12500
1st Aug.	Salsette	6000	Morona	11000
8th "	India	8000	"	"
15th "	China	8000	Malaya	12500
22nd "	Salsette	6000	Morona	11000
29th "	India	8000	"	"
6th Sept.	China	8000	Malaya	12500
13th "	Salsette	6000	Morona	11000
20th "	India	8000	"	"
27th "	China	8000	Malaya	12500
4th Oct.	Salsette	6000	Morona	11000
11th "	India	8000	"	"
18th "	China	8000	Malaya	12500
25th "	Salsette	6000	Morona	11000
1st Nov.	India	8000	"	"
8th "	China	8000	Malaya	12500
15th "	Salsette	6000	Morona	11000
22nd "	India	8000	"	"
29th "	China	8000	Malaya	12500
6th Dec.	Salsette	6000	Morona	11000
13th "	India	8000	"	"
20th "	China	8000	Malaya	12500
27th "	Salsette	6000	Morona	11000
4th Jan.	India	8000	"	"
11th "	China	8000	Malaya	12500
18th "	Salsette	6000	Morona	11000
25th "	India	8000	"	"
1st Feb.	China	8000	Malaya	12500
8th "	Salsette	6000	Morona	11000
15th "	India	8000	"	"
22nd "	China	8000	Malaya	12500
29th "	Salsette	6000	Morona	11000
6th Mar.	India	8000	"	"
13th "	China	8000	Malaya	12500
20th "	Salsette	6000	Morona	11000
27th "	India	8000	"	"
4th Apr.	China	8000	Malaya	12500
11th "	Salsette	6000	Morona	11000
18th "	India	8000	"	"
25th "	China	8000	Malaya	12500
2nd May	Salsette	6000	Morona	11000
9th "	India	8000	"	"
16th "	China	8000	Malaya	12500
23rd "	Salsette	6000	Morona	11000
30th "	India	8000	"	"
6th June	China	8000	Malaya	12500

*These vessels will call at Brindisi.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said. Tenders for CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN, NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

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Acting Superintendent,

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Isuzu Maru	M. Shinohara	6189	28th May	10th June
Yusen Maru	T. Terada	3785	30th May	12th "
Osaka Maru	O. Sakai	4700	31st May	13th "
Bombay Maru	Komatsu	4825	23rd "	4th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori	6125	25th "	6th "
Yamaguchi Maru	Y. Yamashita	5143	12th July	24th "
Kure Maru	M. Nakamura	3805	25th "	7th Aug.
Yamaguchi Maru	S. Murakami	4985	9th Aug.	21st "

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,

Manager,

York Building,

Hornby Road, Bombay.

ESTD. 1885. ESTD. 1885.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

Assets Exceed ... Rs. 3,00,00,000
Claims Paid ... 7,50,00,000

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—
FIRE, BURGLARY, ACCIDENT, MOTOR CAR, MOTOR CYCLE, FIDELITY, GUARANTEE, CYCLE, PLATE GLASS

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INDIAN BRANCH:—

12-14 Church Gate St., BOMBAY.

(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMeward.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Calcutta	7638	10th June.	10th June.
City of Benares	7638	23rd June.	23rd June.
City of Manchester	5531	30th June.	30th June.
City of Colombo	5531	11th July.	11th July.
City of Paris	5531	18th July.	18th July.
City of Calcutta	7638	25th July.	25th July.
City of Benares	7638	8th Aug.	8th Aug.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

† "City of Lahore" calls at Marseilles and Plymouth.

‡ These steamers call at Port Sudan.

§ "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.

¶ Destination Barrow-in-Furness.

OUTWARD.

†City of Mar seilles ..	8800	19th Sept..	26th Sept..	11th Oct.
*City of Glas gow ..	6529	23th Sept..	6th Oct.	21st Oct.
†City of Paris ..	9539	10th Oc ..	18th Oct..	31st Oct.
*City of Poons	7474	22nd Oct..	30th Oct.	14th Nov.
*City of La hore ..	6875	28th Oct.	6th Nov..	23rd Nov.
†Trafalord Hall City of Man chester ..	5121	7th Nov..	14th Nov..	2nd Dec.
	9351	5th Dec..		29th Dec.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTs.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

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DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE
RE-OPENS on the 8th inst. New entries enrolled daily. 80, Esplanade Rd. 2847

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India, patronized by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 2822

TUITION will be given in French, German and English by a highly trained young man within a limited time at moderate terms. Apply sharp to Box No. 640, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2803

LOAN BROKER—R. RAGUNATH, Green Street, opposite Bombay Bank. Arranges Loans on personal and approved Securities on moderate terms. Strictly confidential. Trial solicited. 2843

A HINDU GRADUATE—Strong in languages English, Persian and Gujarati, with highest references, can spare an hour for Private Tuition. Apply Sharp to Box No. 643, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2817

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument, we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCOS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DENTISTRY (at popular prices). Artificial Teeth fitted (on the latest methods). Permanent fillings and gold crowns. Absolutely Painless Extractions. From 1 to 20 Teeth may be extracted at a sitting without the slightest feeling or pain.

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon, 107, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (Opposite Clock Tower.) Late Dr. Chas. Boyes.

WANTED.

WANTED CUSTOMERS for ALPHONSOS Rs. 3-0; Rs. 4-0; Rs. 6-0 per doz. PAIRIES Rs. 1-8; Rs. 2-0; Rs. 3-0 per doz. **DHOLE & Co.**, Crawford Market, Bombay. 2802 a

WANTED a Smart ADVERTISER—CANVASSER on Salary and Commission for a first class local weekly journal. Apply "X. Y. Z." C/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2801

A well experienced Hindoo gentleman WANTS TO JOIN as a PARTNER in any well going business firm with Rs. 5,000/- write with particulars to Box No. 641, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2806

WANTED—GUARDIANS to apply for prospectus of National Medical College of India. Teachers L. M. S. and M. B. subjects. Annual Scholarships offered by Dr. S. K. MULLICK, M. S., M. D., Rs. 50 and 40 (Matriculates 30 and Rs. 25 non-Matriculates). Apply to THE DENA, 801, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

WANTED—There are good openings always for really hard working young men desirous of entering upon business career to work as Salesmen and Collectors on salary and Commission. Conscientious workers will be able to earn and to realise a safe position and a good income. Apply SINGER AND CO. 2798

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—
Accountancy Engineering in all branches
Agricultural Salesmanship
Analytical Chemistry Poultry Farming
Applied Art Mining
Business Training Dairy Farming
Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. A/E.
41, Hampden Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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WANTED—A head Mali, wages Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per month. Apply with certificates to HONORARY SECRETARY, Sind Club Karachi. 2855

WANTED—one experienced teacher for Prem-Maha-Vidyalyaya, Brindaban. Pay Rs. 70.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY, Dharm, Dehra Dun. 2086

WANTED A COMPETENT and HARD-WORKING MISTRY for the office of an Architectural Surveyor. Apply PERSONALLY. Between 1 and 5 p.m. House No. 11, Block "B", Sitaram Building. 2825

WANTED A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for permanent service in Tonk State on Rs. 35 with free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to the STATE SURGEON, Tonk, Rajputana. 2070

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by Young European in a Commercial House. Speaks German fluently. Good Salesman. Willing to accept moderate salary. Apply to Box No. 527, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2803

WANTED—A lady music teacher. Must be prepared to prepare candidates for the Higher Local examination of the Twinty College of Music. Address, PRINCIPAL, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow. 2083

WATERPROOFS in this department as in all other we aim at giving the very best quality obtainable at a moderate price. Inspection invited. **ASQUITH & LORD, LTD.**, Opposite Clock Tower. 2820b

WANTED A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Radhanpur State. Pay Rs. 35 rising on approved services to Rs. 40 p.m. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to:—
THE DEWAN, Radhanpur State. 2816

WANTED—An Octroi Superintendent on Rs. 100-150 per month, with Rs. 15 as horse allowance, and an Asst. Octroi Superintendent on Rs. 50-75 per month. None need apply who do not know Mahajani. All applications must reach the CHAIRMAN, Municipal Board, Bareilly, by June 10th. 2073

WANTED—Competent traveling canvassers for high class cotton and silk goods. Fixed salary and handsome commission on sales; personal and travelling allowance extra. High class Hindoos preferred. Apply to Box No. 649, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2837

WANTED A HEAD Clerk with experience of office work and a good command of English, and he must have passed at least the B.A. standard. Pay from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100, according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials and reference to THE HOME SECRETARY, Rampur (State U. P.) 2087

WANTED—A lady and gentleman require two rooms with bathrooms to each, furnished or unfurnished, with board with private family in the vicinity of the Port.
Entry about 15th June.
No boarding houses need apply. Address Box No. 646, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2824

WANTED—For the Khelasa College, Amritsar, a Professor with the degree of Master of Arts in English, and can teach History or Economics as another subject, or M. A. in History who can also take classes in Economics. Pay according to qualifications.—Applications with copies of testimonials to reach THE HONORARY SECRETARY. 2088

WANTED from July, for Queen's A. S. High School, Lucknow: (1) a graduate for History, Geography and English (2) a graduate for Mathematics and English (3) a trained Intermediate, (4) a B. Sc. Starting salary Rs. 60 with prospects.—Apply to BABU BASUDEVALAL, M.A., Advocate, Kaiserbagh—Lucknow, by the 15th June, with full particulars as to age qualifications and experience. Law students need not apply. 2086

A PROFESSOR of Chemistry is required for the M. A. O. College, Aligarh. He must be a Graduate (in Honours) of a European University and will be required to prepare students for the B.Sc. and M.Sc. Examinations (in Chemistry) of Allahabad University. He may also be required to carry on tutorial work in Hostels. He will be expected to join the College on the 15th October 1914.
For other particulars apply to the PRINCIPAL M. A. O. College, Aligarh. 2083

WANTED A EUROPEAN MECHANICAL ENGINEER 14 years Indian experience as Engineer-in-charge Engineering Works and large constructions. Also good commercial Traveller—well acquainted with people in Bombay Presidency, United Provinces and the Punjab—will be open to engagement by 15th of this month. Can undertake any work. Moderate salary, also prepared to take contracts. Apply to Box No. 644, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2919

WANTED for the South Indian Railway School at Negapatam a fully trained (Church of England) HEAD MISTRESS, capable of teaching up to, and inclusive of, the Middle School.
2. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem with free quarters and passes over the Home line.
3. Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, must be addressed to THE PRESIDENT, South Indian Railway School, Negapatam, and must reach him not later than the 15th, June, 1914. 2089

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WANTED LADY TYPIST, leading German firm. Salary Rs. 85 to Rs. 130/. Apply Box No. 642, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2814

WANTED CANVASSERS on liberal salary. Apply personally to MANAGER, Northern Circars Life Assurance Co., opposite Medical College Hostel Parel road. 2838

WANTED A MATRICULATED CLERK. Gujarati knowing, Jain Preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 645, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2821

WANTED an Expert European Lady or Gentleman CANVASSER for Bombay. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 648, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2831

WANTED SUB ASSISTANT SURGEONS as Sanitary Inspectors for Baroda City. Initial salary Rs. 40-50 according to qualifications. Apply at once to THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 2811

WANTED—There are good openings always for really hard working young men desirous of entering upon business career, to work as Salesmen and Collectors on salary and Commission. Conscientious workers will be able to earn and to realise a safe position and a good income. Apply SINGER AND CO. 2798

WANTED for the Muir Central College, Allahabad, a temporary Professor in the Provincial Educational Service, competent to teach English and Logic, on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem. Applications stating qualifications, date of birth, length of residence in the United Provinces, and nationality, with copies of testimonials (not to be returned) should be sent to THE PRINCIPAL, Muir Central College, Allahabad, before the 15th June, 1914. 2081

WANTED, from 1st August, a First Assistant Master for Bishop's High School, Poona, European, resident, athletic, one with University qualifications or training preferred. Salary Rs. 150-175 per mensem, with board and furnished quarters. Applications, with full particulars of qualifications and experience, and copies of three recent testimonials, to be sent to the HONORARY SECRETARY. Applicants must be members of the Church of England. 2082

WANTED—Applicants, men and women for teacherships in the Central Christian (Boys) Academy, Allahabad. No restrictions to post-graduate studies. Desire to work for the good of the community rather than salary should be the consideration. Term commences from 1st July 1914. Apply sharp, stating lowest salary or allowances accepted.

H. DAVID, Secretary, Christian Education Society, 6 Muir Road, Allahabad, 2084

REQUIRED for the Surat Municipality **TWO SANITARY INSPECTORS** at Rs. 50 and Rs. 10 horse allowance per month. Applicants must be qualified according to Bombay Government Resolution No. 4090, dated 28th May, 1913, that is, they must have a certificate of Sanitation after attendance at the Sanitary Surveyor's Class, Bombay. Applications received upto 1st July, 1914.
Apply to the undersigned.
Municipal Office, Surat, 4th June, 1914.
Chief Officer, Surat City Municipality.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A brand NEW CYCLE cost Rs. 100/- reasonable offer accepted. Apply MANAGER, America-India Cinema, Girgaum. 2836

CLEARANCE SALE in Motor Bicycle Tyres at the following reduced net prices:—
Size Heavy Steel Studded Rubber Studded.
28 by 2 12 12 0 21 12 0 20 8 0
24 by 2 14 4 0 22 0 0 21 8 0
23 by 2 16 0 0 23 12 0 22 0 0
Apply P. O. Box No. 125, Bombay. 2688

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can offer balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical up and going, at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, 85, Meadows Street, Bombay. 2612

FOR SALE—Owner going Home.—Chestnut Aust. Gelding, "CAVALIER," 15.2 9 years. Believed sound. Trained Cavalry Charger. Perfect month and paces. Jumps well, and should make high class hunter or pigsticker. Rs. 1,200 or offers.
Smart BUGGY, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order, with set brown English Harness. Rs. 550.
Gents BICYCLE, "Sparkbrook," 3 speed 29in. frame, built to order for tall rider. Rs. 100.
Apply to LT-COLONEL G. ELSMIE, XXth Deccan Horse, Bolarum. 2060

TO BE LET.

BOARD—RESIDENCE available. Married couple or gentleman. Apply Mrs HUMPHREY, Jer Villa, Wodehouse Road. 2832

TO LET—for four or five months fully furnished FLAT top floor Orient Club Building, Chowpatty. Reasonable Rent. Apply to Box No. 617, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2827

TWO SUB-LET—TWO OFFICE ROOMS, commodious, well lighted and airy in Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort; facing South West. Room 34ft. X 12ft and 31ft X 24ft. Electric lift. Rent moderate. Apply QUEEN & SAXBY, Insurance Counsel. 2812

LARGE ROOM with electric lights and fans; good position in Fort, TO BE LET for few months; rent moderate, suitable for storage during monsoon. Apply to Box No. 650, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2842

TO LET fully FURNISHED FLAT (cutlery and crockery) consisting of Dining and Drawing room, 4 bed-rooms, 2 bath-rooms, kitchen, and servants quarters, garden from July 1914. Rs. 180 per mensem. Apply to Box No. 526, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2600

TO LET—FOUR FLATS, Slater Road. Grant Road Station, lately vacated by Victoria Memorial School. Suitable for large Establishments, Hospitals, Boarding House, Chargeable Institutions, Printing Press, Factory. Rent Rs. 125, Rs. 90, Rs. 75, Rs. 60, each. Brokers need not apply. Write to Box No. 443, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2449

TO LET Our OFFICES and SHOW ROOM in the most commanding position at the junction of Apollo St., and Humnani St. to be let by us as we are transferring all our departments to the same spacious premises as our workshops in the British Hotel Lane off Apollo Street. Apply to General Engineering Co. Apply to GENERAL ENGINEERING Co., 2828 65, Apollo Street.

BUNGALOWS COTTAGES and HOUSES TO BE LET IN POONA.
No. 15 Elphinstone Road.
No. 3 Parbatti Villas.
No. 12 S. P. Lines Cottage.
No. 152 Valentine Lodge.
No. 6 Prince of Wales Road.
No. 1994 Convent Street.
No. Stanton Road.
Doubled storied Bungalows on Arsenal Road.
No. 180 Bund Cottage.
No. 1 Parbatti Villas.
No. 15 S. P. Lines.
Bounty Hall, Civil Lines.
BUNGALOWS and PLOTS FOR SALE in healthy localities. Apply:—
J. D. COOPER, House Agent, Poona. 2609

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP subsisting between our clients Messrs. HEMCHAND AMERCHAND & NEMCHAND BHIMJI on the one hand and DEVECHAND RAMCHAND on the other in the business in Manchester Piece Goods, carried on in the name of Hemchand Amerchand at Station Road, in the Cloth Market, stands dissolved from to-day so far as regards the said Devechand Ramchand and all persons are hereby warned against lending any money or having any dealings or transactions with the said Devechand Ramchand for and on behalf of the said partnership firm of Hemchand Amerchand. All persons acting in contravention of this notice will do so at their own risk and our clients Messrs. Hemchand Amerchand and Nemchand Bhimji and their firm of Hemchand Amerchand will not be responsible for the same.
The business will henceforth be carried on by our clients Hemchand Amerchand and Nemchand Bhimji on their own account in the name of Hemchand Amerchand as before.
Dated this 3rd day of June 1914.
EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co., Attorneys for Hemchand Amerchand and Nemchand Bhimji.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

(RAILWAY DEPARTMENT).

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of **LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT** for the Mysore Railway. The applicants should be thoroughly qualified Mechanical Engineers and should be able to design and erect rolling stock, organise railway workshops, and be fully conversant with all branches of Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Departments. Preference will be given to persons who have already some experience of Indian Railway work. The salary paid will be according to qualifications and will be limited to Rs. 800 rising to Rs. 1,000 per mensem, exclusive of travelling allowances which will be similar to those allowed to Executive Engineers under the Mysore Service Regulations, i.e., double first class fare by rail, Rs. 5 halting allowance and a mileage of 8 annas per mile under the conditions laid down in the Mysore Service Regulations for temporary employees.

1. The appointment will, in the first instance, be for a period of 3 years terminable with three months' notice on either side. The successful applicant will be required to execute an agreement before joining the appointment.
2. Applicants should furnish the following particulars together with copies of testimonials:—
(i) Full name.
(ii) Date and place of Birth.
(iii) Date of graduation.
(iv) Examinations passed, or degrees or other diplomas obtained.
(v) Lowest salary expected.
(vi) Present and past employment, with particulars of salaries, etc., drawn, the period of employment in each case and reasons for termination of service.
(vii) Knowledge of Indian languages.
(viii) Name of any person or persons to whom reference may be made if necessary for further particulars.
3. Applications should reach the Secretary for Railways, Government of Mysore, Bangalore, on or before the 31st July, 1914.
K. KRISHNAIAENGAR, Off. Secretary for Railways, Government of Mysore.

NOTICES.

THE EASTERN MARITIME LIMITED.

THE 'APSARAS-LINE.'

CAPITAL RS 50,00,000.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE.



Divide into 2,00,000 shares of Rs. 25 each payable as follows:—

Rs. 5 per share with application.

Rs. 10 per share on allotment.

Rs. 10 per share on call.

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Joseph Baptista, L. C. E., B. A. LL. B. (Contab.) Bar-at-Law.

Kazim C. Tyabji, Solicitor.

Lala Motilal Dayaram. (Jamna Flour Mill)

Sheth Damodordas Sakharani. (Dabhol.)

Mr. M. A. H. Nemazee. (Ex-Officio.)

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AUDITOR.

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SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Nanu, Hormusji & Company.

MANAGING AGENTS.

Messrs. M. A. H. Nemazee & Company.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

Baria Mansions, Carnac Rd., Bombay.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been established for the purpose of running passenger and mail services along the East coast of India, specially along the vast coast line of the Indian Continent, the Persian Gulf, China, Japan and Africa. The Company will be entirely managed by Indians and thus is sure to afford far better means of transport to the Indian passengers and cargo.

Self-help has proved to be a simple solution of many a knotty industrial and commercial problem and wide experience has forced the conviction upon our minds that unless India comes forward with her vast resources and with her enterprising young men to claim and occupy her legitimate position amongst the commercial sea-powers and take into her hands her carrying trade with its daily increasing exports and imports, Indian trade will never advance in its true sense.

A glance at the figures from Custom Office reports will be sufficiently convincing. It will be seen that the existing means are insufficient to cope with the traffic as it is and in a short time will be totally inadequate, as it is expected to increase enormously thanks to the greater industrial and commercial activity, which will not bear its legitimate fruit and will be short-lived if facilities of transport did not keep pace with it. No apology is therefore needed to launch a new shipping concern.

To start with, it is intended to establish a regular service along the Western Coast of India, viz.:—Bombay, Jaigad, Vengurla, Mangalore, Bhavnagar and Gulf of Cutch lines both for passengers and cargo. Orders will be soon placed with the best builders for steamers with larger tonnage and greater speed and with all conveniences to suit Indian requirements and to ensure a swift and comfortable voyage.

In no way actuated by a spirit of competition, the Company will be conducted strictly on business lines and every care will be taken of the interest of the shareholders.

The distinguished feature of the Company will be that every facility and opportunity will be given to enterprising Indians irrespective of caste, creed, and colour, to learn navigation in all its branches.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company at Baria Mansions, Carnac Road, and every person applying for a share or shares in the Company and every person to whom any share or shares in the Company will be allotted, shall be deemed to have inspected the Memorandum and Articles of Association and to have full notice of the contents thereof.

Application for shares should be made in the form given below and be forwarded with remittance for the amount payable on application, to the Directors at the Registered Office of the Company.

If the full number of shares applied for is not allotted the balance of the sum paid on application will be credited against allotment and call.

The prospectus and forms of application can be obtained from the Registered Office of the Company, Baria Mansions, Carnac Road, Bombay.

M. A. H. NEMAZEE & CO.

BOMBAY.

Agents.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To, The Board of Directors,

The Eastern Maritime Limited.

BARIA MANSIONS; CARNAC ROAD. BOMBAY.

Gentlemen,

I beg to send you herewith the sum of Rs. being a deposit of Rs. 5 per share on shares in the above named Company and I request you to allot me the same or any less number as you deem proper and I hereby agree to accept them and after allotment to pay the balance as provided and I authorise you to register me as the holder of the said shares and I agree to hold the said Shares subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.

Yours faithfully,

Signature

Name in full.....

Address.....

Occupation or Profession.....

Date..... 191 1.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Compound of the Municipal Fire Brigade Station, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Office concerned:—

11 Full pressed Bales of Umraoti and Jalna Cotton slightly damaged by Fire and Water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

Suit No. 197 of 1912.

Esamaji Mulla Vallybhoy vs. Essaji Moosaji. Under instructions from A. M. Kajji, Esq., the Receiver herein and in pursuance to the Decree of the Court of Appeal, dated the 30th August, 1913, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following property:—

ALL that piece or parcel of salt battery land or ground of the Government. Foras landed property situated, lying and being at Elphinstone Road near Dader in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 6,737 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 49, 53, 88, New Nos. B/11934 12849, New Survey No. 1B/1928, 1927, and in the books of the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under G. Ward Nos. 3467, 3529, Street Nos. 931, 992, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by Focai water pipe and road, on or towards the West by private passage and beyond that by the property of Jivan Gopal Kiney, on or towards the North by the Batty ground of the said Jivan Gopal Kiney and beyond that by the Batty ground of Kashi-nath Bhikaji and on or towards the South by public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman, consisting of dining table, sideboard, drawing room suite, bed room chairs, easy chairs, large writing tables, revolving bookcases, dressing chest of drawers, blackwood wardrobes, one sweet-toned cottage piano, iron bedsteads, new and second-hand wearing apparels, commodes, etc.

By order of the Bank and on account and risk of the concerned, 2835 Bombay No. 2751 to 53—3 cases carbon paper and gum.

157 Bombay No. 154—1 case strawhats, one lot of safety razors.

On account of the underwriters.

J. H. Bombay, 50 Bundles Basis Steel Sheets.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 handsome strong square fronted rubber-tyred bicycle wheels brought by Windover & Co. in very good order.

1 second hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 grey arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

1 rubber-tyred brougham, suitable for single horse in good order.

1 grey Arab horse, 14-3. 5 years.

1 handsome strong nearly new rubber-tyred landaulette, in very good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria in good order.

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AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA FIDE SALE.

SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, THE 7TH INSTANT AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the ground floor of the bungalow known as "Wode House" opposite the Post Office, Colaba, the teak and blackwood Dining Drawing and Bed Room furniture consisting of dining table, chairs, dinner wagon, drawing room cabinets, almiras, cupboards, side-boards, single and double cots, writing dressing and wash-hand tables, easy and low chairs, book stands, lamps, glassware, crockeryware and platedware &c.:—

The property of a Parsee gentleman. The above is on view.

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SALE TO-MORROW SUNDAY, THE 7TH INSTANT, AT 4 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 6th June, 1914, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Buildings Street Nos. 515, 516, 517, 1237, 1206, 1214, Case Nos. 420, 422, 432, 307, 338, 340, Matunga Khada Village and Matunga Village.

Buildings Street Nos. 3146, 3137, 3132, 3112, 3173A, 3195, 3243, Case Nos. 984, 998, 1015, 1033, 1064, 1081, 1127, Sion Village, Sion Agarwada, Sion Bhandarwada and Sion Koliwada.

Building Street Nos. 2868A, 3669, 2845, Case Nos. 374, 1193, 1197, Sion Road and Dharavi Road.

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CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ltd.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid-up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Franquet, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris)
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4 PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INVESTMENT ALLOWED ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS at 3 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms. Securities received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed Rs. 13,36,700
Capital Paid up Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (in G. P. Notes) 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAKHORE.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar, Sialkote, and Simla.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS (fixed for 12 months and shorter periods) of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received on interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted. For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A., Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1806.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1832.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,00,000CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART, Ag. Manager.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Skip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.

BANKING.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.
SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co., Agents.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI, Managing Director.

ALL INDIA WEATHER

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 5.

Monsoon has appeared on the West Coast and has given moderate rain in the south of Bombay. Disturbed conditions again have given widespread rain in Northern India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bengal, West United Provinces, east Punjab, Konkan and Malabar; local in Bihar, East United Provinces, East Central Provinces and South Hyderabad. A few falls also occurred in Assam, West Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore, and South-east Madras.

The principal amounts are:—Kyanpky five inches; Maymyo four; Kangoon, Bassein, Tounghoo and Mandalay three; Moulmein and Akyab, one and a half; Lashio one; Shillong and Cox's Bazar two; Barisal three; Jessore one and a half; Patna, Lucknow, Meerut and Roorkee a half; Dehra Dun and Chakrata three-quarters; Mussoorie two; Agra and Ambala one and a half; Sooni, Nagpur and Chanda a half; Ratnagiri and Cochin one and a half; Marmagao and Calicut two.

Forecast:—Diminution of rain in upper Burma; elsewhere no great change. Arabian Sea report—Today's mail steamer reports monsoon conditions.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.602 inches
Temperature of Air 87.7 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer 78.4
Dew Point 78.4
Relative humidity 78.4
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy) 10
Maximum temperature 92.4
Minimum temperature 83.2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight S.W.
Movement of Wind do. S.W.
Force of Wind do. 0-14 miles
Total fall during month 0.01 inches
Fall of Rain 0.14
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. 0.29
5th June.SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.
The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Mean stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water 14 fms. 6 ft. 6 in. high.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Day	Month	Year	Mean Time on Hill	Mean Time on Hill	Mean Time on Hill	Mean Time on Hill
June	h	m	h	m	h	m
5	9	3	27	2	23	16
6	9	4	26	6	24	10
7	9	5	25	10	25	4
8	9	6	24	14	26	0
9	9	7	23	18	27	6
10	9	8	22	22	28	12
11	9	9	21	26	29	18
12	9	10	20	30	30	24
13	9	11	19	34	31	30
14	9	12	18	38	32	36
15	9	13	17	42	33	42
16	9	14	16	46	34	48
17	9	15	15	50	35	54
18	9	16	14	54	36	60
19	9	17	13	58	37	66
20	9	18	12	62	38	72
21	9	19	11	66	39	78
22	9	20	10	70	40	84
23	9	21	9	74	41	90
24	9	22	8	78	42	96
25	9	23	7	82	43	102
26	9	24	6	86	44	108
27	9	25	5	90	45	114
28	9	26	4	94	46	120
29	9	27	3	98	47	126
30	9	28	2	102	48	132
31	9	29	1	106	49	138

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

June 5 (Friday) Sunrise 6h. 10m. Sunset 7h. 14m.
6 (Saturday) " 6h. 11m. " 7h. 14m.
7 (Sunday) " 6h. 12m. " 7h. 14m.
8 (Monday) " 6h. 13m. " 7h. 14m.
9 (Tuesday) " 6h. 14m. " 7h. 15m.
10 (Wednesday) " 6h. 15m. " 7h. 15m.
11 (Thursday) " 6h. 16m. " 7h. 16m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Perigee, June 6th, 4-5h. a.m. Full Moon, 8th, 10th, 5-6h. a.m. Last Quarter, 15th, 7-8h. p.m. Apogee, 18th, 2-4h. a.m. New Moon 23rd 9h. 3-5m. p.m.; First Quarter, July 1st, 6h. 5-6m. a.m.

MADRAS (EXCLUDED).
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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 5th June 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Duststorms have given fairly general rain in the east Punjab; Ambala has had 1.25" and Delhi 0.16". Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in moderate to fairly large defect in the submontane districts; night temperature is 11 deg. to 13 deg. F. below normal at Ambala and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Agra has had 1.25". Mainpuri 0.25" and Cawnpore 0.16". Skies are clear at Allahabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in excess. Temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess at Karachi and in defect at Ajmer and Jodhpur; night temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect in Central India West and at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda records 0.43" of rain and Nagpur 0.44". Skies are clear in the north-eastern districts and slightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has again been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 1.59". Mormugao 2.30" and Karwar 0.40". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri and Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Light local rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad; Sholapur has had 0.14" and Hyderabad 0.16". Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in Hyderabad and normal or in defect in the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is in defect in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased and been widespread from Ratnagiri southwards on the west coast of the Peninsula. Monsoon fairly general rain has fallen also in the east Punjab, the United Provinces, and the south-east Central Provinces and light local rain on the north Madras coast. The seasonal depression continues to be much deeper than usual and is determining high winds in Kathiawar and moderate seas between Bombay and Karachi.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar, fairly general rain in the Konkan and some dust or thunderstorm in the Punjab, Rajputana and the United Provinces.

P. and O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. "Salsette," which left Aden in the evening of May 31st, experienced till Longitude 22 deg. E. generally easterly light wind and clear skies; till Longitude 64 deg. E. gentle or moderate south and westerly sky with corresponding sea and swell and occasionally cloudy skies till arrival this morning westerly or west-south-westerly moderate wind with corresponding swell and sea and cloudy sky. The vessel was passing showers near Bombay. Conditions in the north Arabian Sea are normal but the monsoon does not appear to have reached that region as yet.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY the 4th of June 1914.

Temp. in Shade. Wind. Rainfall.

STATION. Direction. Force. Total fall. Due to clouds. Due to rain.

FRESH-GULF.
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Mumbai 104.8 80.0 44 0.00 0.00 0.00PUNJAB.
Mumbai 107.3 87.5 46 0.00 0.00 0.00
Mumbai 107.0 87.5 46 0.00 0.00 0.00
Mumbai 100.2 75.5 57 0.10 0.10 0.10MADRAS.
Mumbai 91.4 67.1 71 1.25 1.25 1.25
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Mumbai 106.4 72.0 78 0.18 0.18 0.18CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Mumbai 104.7 71.4 81 1.25 1.25 1.25
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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(RAUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, June 4th.

The Bombay Mails of 23rd ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

Consols 2 ½ % 73 15/16—1
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25.18uncgd.
Renties 3 % 85 ½—1
Berlin Cheques on London 20.49uncgd.
Bar Silver Spot 25 15/16plus
Bar Silver 2 months hence 28 1/16plus
Closing Tone of silver—Rise caused by India and China buying.Rupee Paper 3 % 63 11/16—1/16
Exchange on India 30 d-st (Bank buying rate) 25/32uncgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £300,000
3 ½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) 87 ½—1
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 2 ½uncgd.
Indian Bank Bills

THE LEACHWEB
WATERPROOF,
THE FINEST IN INDIA,
HAS ARRIVED.
LEACH & WEBORNY,
125, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

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BIRMINGHAM.
Manufacturers of highest quality
Art metal and richly Cut Glass
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the substitute for Turpentine.
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Bull Brand 125 deg.
Anchor case oil 125 deg.
Deer Brand 125 deg.
Swan Brand 125 deg.
Kerosene rates are published each Satur-
day in the commercial column of this
paper. The Company also imports Liquid
Fuel for
Oil Engines and Petroleum for
Plague Prevention.

IN POINT OF RATES,
POINT OF SECURITY,
POINT OF MANAGEMENT,
THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE
Company, Limited.
Stands on a strong basis. The requisite
Deposit has been placed with the Govern-
ment of India, under the Indian Insurance
Act of 1912. The Company has a scheme
suited alike to the rich and the poor.
For further particulars apply to
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Fort, BOMBAY.

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At MAKERS' Prices plus Importation
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ROYAL STANDARD LIGHT
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Ask for latest Lists.
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WATERPROOFS
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THE FORT HOUSE
BOMBAY

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The well-known motoring
journalist, Mr. H. Massac
Buist, writes of the Rolls-
Royce in the "Morning Post,"
January 16th, 1914:—"The
highest example of a latter-
day motor carriage of power
and refinement that the world
can produce."

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(Incorporated in England.)
CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

BRITAIN'S BEST
small Car
10/12 H. P. **BELSIZE** 4 Cyl.
WITH 3 SEATED TORPEDO
BOSCH MAGNETO
DETACHABLE WIRE WHEELS
Rs. 4,850
SOLE AGENTS
HILL SAWYER & Co.
BOMBAY.
DELHI, CALCUTTA, MADRAS.

When you go visiting—don't have a
headache, and be out of sorts. Carry
Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay
pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, June 6, 1914.

THE RUSSIAN MENACE IN PERSIA.

We have frequently expressed the opinion that the trend of Russian policy in Persia has been to create a permanent sphere of interest in that country, under the cloak of protection of Persia's interests. Ample evidence is available to support this view. The question is one of such great importance, and it has received comparatively such slight attention that it will be interesting to examine more fully the whole question of Russian interests in Persia, which as we pointed out, may become in the near future one of vital concern to this country. To give a clear idea of the whole situation it is necessary to go back to the period when the now famous Anglo-Russian Convention was signed. This was on August 31st, 1907, when Great Britain and Russia agreed by the terms of that treaty to define their spheres of influence in Persia, and respect the "integrity and independence" of that country. "Persia," said Sir Edward Grey in defending the Convention in the House of Commons, "is to have the chance of working out her own constitutional problems in her own way." However well-meant Sir Edward Grey's intentions may have been during the years that have elapsed, Persia can hardly said to have been so far given "the chance of working out her own constitutional problems in her own way." She has been hampered and harassed and hindered continuously and at every step by Russian diplomacy and the presence of Russian troops within her borders. The steady, persistent, aggressive and provocative advance of Russia in Persia for the last seven years forms a sinister chapter in modern diplomatic history. It was with his Cossacks and their Russian officers, of whom Col. Liakhoff was the chief, that in June 1908 the ex-Shah Mohamed Ali bombarded the young Persian Parliament and destroyed the constitution, only lately granted by his father. When in the following year the revolution broke out against this resumption of autocratic powers, Russia did her utmost to check it; and when at length it succeeded, she set herself in open hostility to it. She harboured the ex-Shah, and from within her territory allowed him to engineer attempts against the new regime. Persia's one great hope lay in the restoration of her finances. For this purpose the Persian Government secured the services of Mr. Schuster, an American. All the force of Russian diplomacy was brought to bear to hound him out of his office, and appoint a nominee of Russia in his place. "I was early offered," he wrote on the eve of his resignation, "the plain choice between serving the Persian people and only appearing to do so, while actually serving foreign interests bent on Persia's national destruction. I have no apologies to offer for my course." Ultimatum after ultimatum was issued demanding apologies for alleged insults, indemnities and dismissals. The Mejliss fell and the constitution was wrecked. Russian troops poured in from the North. Cossacks overran Northern Persia, pillaging, burning, slaughtering. And to-day, Northern Persia is practically Russian land, in direct contravention of the Anglo-Russian Convention. Moreover, it is

quite clear from Mr. Acland's statement in the House recently that Russia means to stay there, however much the Persians may prefer their room to their company.

For this Sir Edward Grey must be held to be largely responsible. Save for a few feeble protests he has acquiesced at every Russian step, even in the demand for Mr. Schuster's dismissal. In spite of assurances to the contrary, he has allowed Russia to assume a military occupation of Northern Persia. The day M. Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, arrived in England on an official visit in September 1912, suggestions were even made in "The Times" that as Russia had got the Northern half England must step in and take possession of the South. At that stage we have fortunately not arrived. So far there has been a policy of drift and sacrifice. The situation at first drifted into the delineation of the British and Russian spheres of influence, very much to the disadvantage of Great Britain, Russia obtaining the largest, the richest and the most popular part. The area of the British sphere is 137,000 sq. miles with a population of 690,000; while that of the Russian sphere is 305,000 sq. miles with a population of 6,900,000. The remainder is the "neutral sphere," with an area of 188,000 and a population of 1,910,000. So that, out of a total population of about 9½ millions, nearly 7 millions are within the Russian sphere. Why was, first of all, Sir Edward Grey forced to accept such a disadvantageous delineation? And why has this been followed by such a policy of sacrifice? Major Stokes was sacrificed. Mr. Schuster was sacrificed. The integrity of Northern Persia has been sacrificed. The lives and liberties of Tabriz, Resht, Kazvin, Meshed and other cities have been sacrificed; and all to maintain the purely verbal illusion that Persia is not really under Russian occupation and the military government of Russian officers; and that Russia is in Persia purely for the purpose of maintaining order. Soon after Sir Arthur Nicholson, fresh from St. Petersburg, succeeded Lord Hardinge (then Sir Charles Hardinge) at the Foreign Office, a British Note in the nature of an ultimatum was despatched to Persia in October 1910 on the subject of the Southern roads followed later on by troops from India. Persia had not been left free to devote its energies to the roads. And the effect of the move in the South was to consolidate the more the Russian position in the North, strengthened already at the Potsdam meeting. The terms of the Potsdam agreement are now known. And Russia, assured of Germany's recognition of her position in Persia, has since paid less heed to British representations.

The danger, however lies in future developments. The withdrawal of Russian troops has been long promised, long delayed and never done. Now and then the Russian Foreign Minister assures the world that the troops are only temporary. But this has gone on for over seven years. And the situation to-day is little better than it was in the crisis of December 1911. In spite of Russian "assurances," the time has come for a firm and decisive attitude. Once firmly established in the North, which means the bulk of Persia, Russia will be inevitably tempted to push ahead in the neutral sphere till she reaches her goal at the Gulf. In spite of diplomatic denials, and we had one only not long ago, this goal has been her ambition for years past. As early as October 1901 the St. Petersburg "Bourse Gazette," supposed to be the organ of M. de Witte, then Premier, said plainly:—

"There can be no division of spheres of influence in Persia, which along with the waters that bathe its shores, must remain the object of Russian material and moral protection."

As for the British position in the South, the British sphere consists mostly of desert, with only one town of any importance, Kirman. Almost all the Southern roads that affect British and Indians trade are in the neutral sphere. Under the circumstances there would be an inevitable tendency to reach them. And the result would be, if the present position is allowed to continue, an inevitable meeting of Russian and British frontiers for nearly a thousand miles. In this would lie, as we have explained, the gravest menace to the defence of India and to the strategy of the Empire. All British statesmen have emphasized and acted on the absolute necessity of maintaining buffer states on the North-West frontier of India. Military authorities are already exercised over the Trans-Persian Railway. Any scheme of partition, even of a division of spheres of influence, is bound to lead in the future to an approach of frontiers (which would be no less an evil), and would sooner or later mean the destruction of a necessary buffer. Russia at the Persian Gulf would be more dreadful still. Shall we then stop her at a greater disadvantage? The Triple Entente is often suggested as a cause and a plea for the policy that has brought about the present situation in Persia. If the price of the Triple Entente is to be Britain's submission to enormous military burdens, with its corresponding burdens on India, the very purpose of

the Entente tends to be defeated. If Russia values Britain's friendship, the claims of honour and safety require that it is based on mutual adhesion to the terms of their agreement.

Notes of the Day.

A Canadian Anticipation.

Opinion in Canada has evidently been thoroughly stirred by the bold attempt to land a ship carrying 600 Indian emigrants to Vancouver. It is not surprising that the newspapers in and beyond British Columbia have been perturbed by the challenge. The "Colonist" of Victoria, B.C., looks upon the coming of the vessel as the approach of a crisis. It proceeds to point out that the issue is one of Imperial magnitude. "The Indians are coming not simply because they want better conditions, but because they desire to assert the contention that all British subjects have equal rights to migrate from one part of the Empire to another, unless they are of a class likely to become a public charge in the country to which they go. The Sikhs can be kept out, but that only emphasises the gravity of the problem." While the "Colonist" has no solution to offer and no line of conduct to suggest that may be more wisely followed than the present Canadian policy, and while it has great faith in the solvent properties of time, "the thought will not dawn that we are about to witness the beginning of one of those tremendous movements of mankind which set at defiance all preconceived ideas and sweep away established policies as though they were so many cobwebs." It is as well to know that the gravity of the consequences of the exclusion policy is appreciated in Canada.

India Office Reconstruction.

The "Daily Telegraph" printed a telegram in mail week from its Simla correspondent expressing the alarm of official circles in reference to Lord Crewe's projected Bill for the reorganisation of the India Office Council. "Where does Simla come in?" was the question implied. The Secretary of State was acting without consultation with the Government of India. The proposed alterations were deemed of sufficient importance to justify a Congress deputation to England, yet not worthy of representations from the supreme Executive. Readers in this country will smile at this extremely ingenious way of putting the case. If the National Congress is sufficiently alive to the importance of having the views of educated India authoritatively set forth at Headquarters, so much the better for all concerned. The notion that in any remodelling of the India Office the interests of the bureaucracy in India stand a chance of being overlooked is too ridiculous for discussion.

India and the Home Press.

It is no secret that the majority of the Home papers are not only singularly indifferent Indian affairs, but are usually averse to giving publicity to anything in the nature of criticism of the powers-that-be. Unpleasant facts are deliberately excluded, and sometimes for reasons which ought to have little weight with so independent and powerful a press as the British, with its high traditions and developed sense of responsibility. In "The Daily Herald" of May 10, Mr. W. H. Seed has an article which gives two instances of this general attitude towards India on the part of even friendly editors. Mr. Seed writes:—

A certain newspaper the other day printed a leading article on the repressive measures adopted by a certain Oriental Government to stamp out independent journalism. The Government in question was not the British Government of India, nor the British-dominated Government of Egypt, each of which is quite as bad as the Russian bureaucracy in this respect. It was the Chinese Government, which the people of this country have no direct responsibility. The paper referred to has repeatedly been approached, and asked to expose the iniquities perpetrated by British officials in India in regard to the Press Act and other matters. Its reply is always the same, "We have no room."

The second instance given by Mr. Seed is as follows:—

The friendly editor of a Tory newspaper, promised to insert an article exposing the Indian Press Act, and afterwards he declined to do so. He showed one of our friends a letter received from what is euphemistically described as influential quarters, "to the effect that the publication of the facts would have an unfortunate effect" in India, so while expressing complete agreement with everything stated in the article he had to turn it down.

India and the Privy Council.

There appeared in "The Times" the other day a paragraph, from a correspondent, referring to the delays in the hearing of Indian appeals by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The writer quoted a recent statement by Lord Moulton, made to counsel in an Indian case, to the following effect:—

On thing that strikes me most is the number of years that elapse before appeals from India can be decided here. It is not the fault of this Board. We keep abreast of the work that is before us. It is no uncommon thing to find that more than six years have elapsed since the action was brought. It is so in the present case. We do not feel inclined to give any latitude. When your client brought the appeal he ought to have seen his way to the necessary funds.

This case, it appears, was started in 1907, and the decree of the Allahabad High Court against which the appeal was

brought had been made nearly three years later, in 1910. It is not uncommon for ten or fifteen years to elapse between the beginning of proceedings in the Indian courts and the close of the appeal in the Privy Council. The delays, we are assured, do not occur in England: the officials in Downing Street are powerless until the arrival of the record in England, and the preparation and printing in India may extend over several years. The question is serious, but in view of the Privy Council judgments, in a number of critical cases during the past few years, it may well be doubted whether these outrageous delays are not in actual result a much less grave matter than the practical uselessness of the Privy Council as a court of appeal in questions of important principle or equity. As we have seen lately, over and over again, the judgment of the Judicial Committee is apt to be merely a decision on a minor point of law or procedure, having nothing whatever to do with the rights of the case or even with the worth of the judgment pronounced by the court below.

Constitutionalist "Victories."

The further successes of the Constitutionalists reported by Reuter to-day, especially the non-faction that communication has been cut off between Mexico City and the West Coast must be described as in a large measure due to the secret as well as open assistance being given to the rebels by the United States, which to mention only one glaring instance of her violation of the terms of armistice, has permitted the importation of arms to the Constitutionalists, while the embargo on arms intended for the Huertistas is being rigorously enforced. The United States has constituted herself, the virtual ally of the Constitutionalists, while from the very beginning the Washington Government has been playing for delay till the capital is taken by the rebels. Here are two facts that ought to give political philosophers like Mr. Wilson and his friends cause for reflection. The United States was willing to accept mediation in the first place so as to have time to get all Americans out of Mexico; it agreed to an armistice so as to have time to complete its military preparations and afford further opportunity to the Constitutionalists to take Tampico. These two facts indicate the real nature of the American policy and must be regarded as part of a scheme that boasts of the pacification of Mexico as an objective!

Mr. Kipling's Venom.

The mail has brought fuller details of Mr. Kipling's extraordinary performance at the Anti-Home Rule demonstration at Turnbridge Wells on 17th May. In the words of Mr. J. M. Robertson, M.P., Mr. Kipling's speech presents one of the most repulsive spectacles in history,—the spectacle of real literary power and gifts being applied to stimulate an impulse for maligning a large number of people. Mr. Kipling's proposition is that the Government of the day are a government of criminals, who, starting crooked like Mr. Kipling's acquaintance the old Indian murderer, have passed from infamy to infamy. According to him two members of the Cabinet had found it necessary to supplement their official incomes by taking part in a stock exchange flotation. By the Parliament Act the Cabinet had cleverly assured itself of over £400,000 in salaries alone during their term of office. They were guilty of embezzlement of public funds by voting £400 per member of the House of Commons per annum. Mr. Kipling proceeded to make a wanton attack on the Nationalist. He said:—

"I do not for one instant blame the Nationalist. They are what they are. They are what their type of race has always been since the beginning of recorded history. . . . To do them justice, they have never altered in their hate for England. They have preached it and practised it by every means in their power; they have prayed for the success of England's enemies in every quarter of the world; they have assisted those enemies with men and with arms; they have jeered at England's defeat; they have belittled the honour of England's army, and they have mocked at England's dead."

The Army revolt, of course, finds full justification in the eyes of this arch-jingo. "By their choice, to their eternal honour and glory be it recorded, the Army saved the Empire."

"Murder," "Lies," "Bribery."

Mr. Kipling wound up his speech with a spurt of concentrated venom:—
"Do not be under any delusion. If the Cabinet think that murder will serve their turn again they will attempt that murder again, and they will go farther. In the light of their record of two months ago, we are justified in believing that if by any lie, by any falsification of fact, speech, document, or telegram, by any bribe of money, or title, or promotion, by subornation of evidence or pre-arranged perjury—if by these things the blame of causing bloodshed can be thrown upon the Cabinet will openly or secretly lend itself to that work."

May not the analogy of the Indian murderer who started "crooked" be applied with equal truth to Mr. Kipling himself? Mr. Kipling started by hating the natives of the soil in India and ends by hating the kith and kin of his own race.

Official and Personal.

Lady Mabel Egerton, Her Excellency's sister left India for home by the Austrian Lloyd steamer Habsburg on June 1st; Miss Egerton, her daughter, is staying at Government House, Ganeshkhind, for a month or so.

SERIOUS NEWS FROM DURAZZO.**MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.****MAHOMEDAN PRINCE WANTED****POPULATION PANIC STRICKEN.**

DURAZZO, June 6. The International Commission of Control has returned here after a fruitless attempt to negotiate with the insurgents, who persisted in their demand for a Mohammedan Prince.

The Government has now proclaimed martial law in Durazzo and has ordered Malisioris against the insurgents. The order is, however, to be cancelled as some refuse to fight.

The population is in panic and many are embarking on steamers.

WARSHIPS FOR DURAZZO.

LONDON, June 4. Reuter learns that Great Britain and Germany have expressed their readiness to send warships to Durazzo if the other Powers do likewise in the event of danger to peace.

ANTI-GREEK DEMONSTRATION AT SOFIA.**ASCRIBED TO PERSECUTION OF BULGARIANS.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SOFOIA, June 4.

The people at Varna seized two Greek churches. The Bulgarian Government has issued a statement ascribing these outbreaks to the continual persecution of Bulgarians in the new Greek territories.

Anti-Greek demonstrations occurred yesterday in Sofia and Varna. At the former place, the crowd removed and carried off the Greek flag, which had been hoisted over the Greek Church. The Bulgarian Government apologised for the incident.

POPULACE EXCITED.

SOFOIA, June 5.

The Greek steamer Florida, flying the American flag, with three hundred Moslem refugees and several deported Bulgarians on board, has arrived at Dedegatch.

The populace is excited, and shops have been closed. A meeting of protest has demanded the release of the Bulgarians or the expulsion of the Greeks from Dedegatch.

DEDEACATCH, June 6.

The deported Bulgarians have been released with enthusiasm. The release has caused dangerous excitement.

RUSSIA'S ARMAMENTS.

£752,000,000 TO BE SPENT IN FIVE YEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

The "Novoye Vremya" says that the Defence Committee of the Duma has decided to vote an additional £10,000,000 towards the Black Sea fleet. The Minister of Finance says that Russia must spend an aggregated total of £752,000,000 during the next five years on the army and navy.

FIGHTING IN MEXICO.**SEVERAL TOWNS CAPTURED BY THE REBELS.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MAZATLAN, June 5.

The rebels have cut off communication between Mexico City and the west coast. They have captured the town of Colima and surrounded the town of Guadalajara.

General Carranza reports that the rebels have captured the towns of Tantzima and Tantzoyuca, in the State of Vera Cruz.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.**HIS MAJESTY'S THANKS FOR GREETINGS.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

King George, in a letter to the Press, thanks the children and well-wishers from his heart for their greetings on his birthday, which gave him great pleasure. Has not been recovered.

SHELL TRANSPORT CO.**A SUBSTANTIAL DIVIDEND.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

The Shell Transport Company has declared a dividend of five shillings making 35 per cent. for the year free of income-tax.

"NO SURRENDER."**PEOPLE OF ULSTER READY.****SIR E. CARSON ATTENDS MANOEUVRES.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

Sir Edward Carson and General Richardson yesterday witnessed manoeuvres by volunteers at the Duke of Abercorn's seat at Barriecourt (Tydone) including the re-capture of the position previously stormed.

Sir Edward, in a speech, said he knew the people were ready when the time came, and that there would be no surrender.

THE LOST LINER.**TWELVE OF THE CREW BURIED.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

QUEBEC, June 5.

Twelve of the crew of the Empress of Ireland were buried yesterday with great ceremony, the cortege being headed by military bands, and flags in the city flying at half-mast. Services were held in the churches.

Captain Kendall was present at the Roman Catholic service, where he broke down and wept.

INSURANCE AMOUNTS TO £400,000.

The total insurance on the "Empress of Ireland" will be paid in a few days. It amounts to £400,000.

HYDROPLANE FATALITY.**TWO OFFICERS KILLED.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

Commander Rice and Lieutenant Cresswell were to-day killed by the falling of a hydroplane on Southampton Water.

LONDON, June 5.

Commander Rice's aeroplane was seen suddenly to dive into the water. The body of Lieutenant Cresswell, who was piloting, has been found strapped to the hydroplane, terribly injured. Commander Rice's body has not been recovered.

LATER.

The body of Commander Rice has been discovered.

MOTOR CYCLE FATALITY.**SPECTATORS AT A PITTSBURGH RACE KILLED.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

During a Pittsburgh motor-cycle race, a machine dashed into the spectators, killing two and injuring several. The rider, Archer Armstrong, is not expected to recover.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

The death is announced of Sir William Anson.

The late Rt. Hon. Sir William Reynell Anson, Bart., P.C., D.C.L., had been representing Oxford University in the Unionist interests ever since 1899. Sir William succeeded to the baronetcy in 1873 and was educated first at Eton and then at Balliol College, Oxford. He joined the bar in 1869. Between 1874-81 he was Vinerian Reader in English Law. In 1880, Sir William unsuccessfully competed for the West Staffordshire seat in Parliament. Since 1881 he had been Warden of All Souls. In 1883, he was made a Fellow of Eton College. Between 1892-96 he was elected Alderman of the City of Oxford. He was Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for Oxfordshire in 1894. In 1898-99 he was elected Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford. Between 1902-05 he was Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education. Among other posts that Sir William had filled were the Trusteeship of the British Museum and the Chancellorship of the Diocese of Oxford. Sir William was a prolific writer on Constitutional Law, the more important works including "Principles of the English Law of Contract," "Law and Custom of the Constitution," Part I, Parliament; Part II, The Crown. Sir William also edited the Memoirs of the 3rd Duke of Grafton, K.G. The deceased was 71 years old at the time of his death.

POONA BANK'S NAQPUR BRANCH CLOSED.**LACK OF PUBLIC SUPPORT.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, June 5.

The Poona Bank has closed its branch here owing to the public's lack of confidence in Swadeshi banks.

THEFT OF "LA GIOCONDA."**PERRUGGIA GETS A YEAR AND FIFTEEN DAYS.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

Perruggia has been sentenced to a year and fifteen days' imprisonment for the theft of "La Gioconda."

SUFFRAGETTE PLOT.**STRINGENT PRECAUTIONS.****SCENES AT COURT.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

The police are taking very stringent precautions at to-night's Court, having been warned that a Suffragette plot to gain admission has been arranged.

WOMAN'S APPEAL TO THE KING.

LONDON, June 5.

The papers state that at the Court yesterday evening, a woman in Court dress dropped on her knees as she passed the King and shouted: "Your Majesty! For God's sake don't use force."

The band in the gallery hereupon played louder, drowning the voice of the woman, who was removed and handed over to the police.

Another account says that two titled ladies in the presence of Their Majesties, raised their voices, demanding "Votes for Women." They were promptly removed.

RECENT SUFFRAGETTE RAID.**QUESTION OF DAMAGES BEING CONSIDERED.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

"The Times" announces that the law officers of the Crown are considering the question of obtaining damages from the subscribers to the Women's Social and Political Union, a complete list of which has been obtained for the recent raid.

NOTE.—A full account of the raid appears on page 11.

LABOUR CONFERENCE.**AN ALLIANCE AGREED TO.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

The conference of representatives of the miners, railwaymen and transport-workers agreed almost unanimously to an alliance providing for joint action on all questions vital to Trades-Unionism and also for preventing sectional differences. It was agreed to call a National Congress to confirm this decision.

DOCKERS DECIDE TO JOIN.

LONDON, June 5.

The Conference at Swansea has decided in favour of amalgamation with the General Labourers' National Council and the National Transport Workers' Federation.

CONGO MISSIONARY CASE.**INVESTIGATION BY COLONIAL OFFICE.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LISBON, June 4.

An official of the Colonial Office has left for the Congo to investigate the detention of the Rev. Mr. Bowskill.

The Rev. Mr. Bowskill was arrested by the Congo authorities in March, and was subsequently released on parole, pending an inquiry. Later it was announced that he was to be court-martialed on a charge of supplying ammunition to the natives, and permitting natives to fire from the mission station. The Baptist Missionary Society, with which Mr. Bowskill was connected, made the strongest representations to the Foreign Office with regard to the court-martial.

"AN EARTHLY PARADISE."**SIR IAN HAMILTON ON NEW ZEALAND.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WELLINGTON, June 4.

General Sir Ian Hamilton has left here for England. In a farewell message to New Zealand he says that the country is an earthly paradise, but her people must take necessary measures to exclude the tempter from the Garden of Eden.

His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor-General have been pleased to sanction the institution of a new title of Aggamahapandita to correspond with the titles of Mahamahopadhyaya and Shams-ul-Anna. The title of Aggamahapandita (the meaning of which is one who is prominently learned or chief among great scholars) will be conferred on Buddhist scholars in Burma who render eminent services in the promotion of oriental learning with special reference to Pali. Each recipient of the title to be granted an annual pension of Rs. 100 or when the recipient is a monk annual or monthly doles of rice to the value of Rs. 100 a year will also be given a seal engraved with the name of the title and of the recipient. The title shall be prefixed to the name of the holder.

AUSTRALIA'S WARSHIPS.**A PESSIMISTIC REPORT.****SHORTAGE OF SKILLED LABOUR.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, June 6.

Mr. Salter, manager of the Federal Dockyard, in his report to the Minister of Defence, says that the building of warships in Australia will be largely futile, as the vessels will not be completed until half of their effective life has been concluded, because their construction will take five years instead of two, owing to the shortage of skilled labour, while the absence of the piece-work system will add 30 per cent. to the cost and expenditure. Half a million sterling will also be necessary to overcome deficiencies in dockyard equipment.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.**DISSOLUTION OF BOTH HOUSES.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, June 5.

The Governor-General has granted the request of the Cook Ministry for the dissolution of both houses of the Commonwealth Parliament.

NEW CUSTOMS BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

St. Petersburg Government has promulgated a Customs bill placing a tax on peas, beans and grain.

POLO IN AMERICA.**RAIN SUSPENDS PRACTICE.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

Torrential rain has prevented practice at Meadowbrook. The Englishmen are disappointed as they need practice. A postponement of the first test match to June 13th has been proposed.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that Lord Vismor has decided to play Captain Lockett instead of Mr. Trull. He may change places with Captain Barrett.

ENGLISH RACING.**RESULT OF MANCHESTER CUP.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, June 5.

JUNIOR, (5 to 1) 1
THE CURRAGH, (3 to 1) 2
GULLER, (40 to 1) 3
Won by three-quarters of a length; four lengths between second and third. Twelve ran.

OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.**FEWER ENTRIES THAN LAST YEAR.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

For the Open Golf Championship, which is to be held at Troon, there are 78 fewer entries this year than last. The principal amateurs are Jenkins and Hilton.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 5.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. B. J. Glancy on return from leave is posted as Assistant Resident in Mewar. Captain C. T. C. Powden is posted as Assistant Political Agent Eastern States of Rajputana. Lieutenant Prandergast is appointed Assistant Commandant Chitral Scouts. Mr. J. O. Laing is confirmed as consul for the United States and Karachi. Captain F. M. Bailey is granted one year and six months' leave. Captain H. G. Pinnis is posted as Assistant Political Agent, Quetta. Mr. J. Glancy officiates as Resident Mewar, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Kaye granted one month's leave. Services of Captain McVean, I. M. S., are placed at the disposal of the Home Department. Mr. J. W. Anderson is appointed as Consular Agent for France at Rangoon.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Volunteer officers decoration conferred upon following officers:—Surma Valley Light Horse, 2nd Lieutenant William Townsend Smith; Assam Valley Lieutenant Thomas Matthew Munro; East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles, Major Bernard Willoughby Holmes and Captain Francis Lefevre; Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles, Major William Falkner Harnet; Second Battalion, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles, Captain Conrad Allan Cooke.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant C. O. Campbell is granted five months' extension of leave. A. R. G. Wilcock is promoted Commander. Second Grade, and Lieutenant G. Goldsmith is promoted to third grade.

GAMBLING IN FUTURES.**FAVOURABLE REPORT ON BILL.****PROPOSED FIVE DOLLAR TAX**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

A favourable report on the Lever Bill providing for the regulation of operations on the cotton-exchange has been made to the House of Representatives. The Bill proposes to tax gambling transactions at the rate of five dollars a sale.

ARYA PATRIKA DEFAMATION CASE.**ALLEGED UNFAIR BARGAINS.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 5.

The defamation case brought by Dewan Mangul Singh a director of the Hindustan Co-operative Assurance Society against the "Arya Patrika," came on for hearing to-day before Mr. Neil Shaw City Magistrate, Lahore.

The gist of the complaint is that the "Arya Patrika" published some comments suggesting that owing to Mangul Singh's managing to secure control of the Company other directors have retired from the concern and that Mangul Singh as sole local director of the Ahmedabad Kathiawar Banking Corporation sold to the latter at an unfair bargain many thousand pieces of land which he purchased with the Bank's money. The complainant's statement took up the whole day and was unfinished when the Court rose.

The complainant said that some directors retired, some by rotation and some by resignation, and one director Sardari Mulls who made the suggestion in his resignation letter that owing to the complainant having taken 13,000 shares, which gave him 13,000 votes, and there being no further shares on the market he retired, was wrong. Shares of the Company, including his own shares, were available for sale in the market.

Witness said that the amended article giving votes for every share was passed without objection at an extraordinary general meeting and was registered by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies on payment of the requested fee.

Witness further said that he bought land at Gijnawala for Rs. 17,800 for which he had to borrow 10,000 from the Kathiawar Bank and then sold the same afterwards for Rs. 30,000 to the bank and the transaction was approved of by the head board of the bank.

Witness further said that many papers favourably reviewed his company and that Ballaram one of the alleged conductors of the "Arya Patrika" had written so as to injure his reputation.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE AT MYSORE.**STANDARDISING "KANNADA" LANGUAGE.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, June 5.

Among the few resolutions arrived at after a thorough debate in each case at the Economic Conference this afternoon the following may be mentioned:—

That an intelligent and experienced officer of the Education Department who is a graduate be sent to Europe at State cost to study the organisation of primary and technical schools in England and Germany. That duly qualified superintendents of games and physical exercise be attached to the Mysore Normal school and the Maharaja's College, their duties to include the training of suitable instructors for district and taluk schools and to bring these together annually for an exhibition during the Dusserah.

When the Conference rose for the day the members were engaged in discussing a proposal for an independent organisation for the encouragement of general literature in Kannada and for the standardising of that language, and improving the dialects by bringing together the Kannada speaking people of Mysore, Bombay and Madras.

RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.**MR. PANTON'S JUDGMENT.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 5.

In course of his lengthy judgment in the Rajabazar Bomb Case Mr. Panton stated that he had no doubt that the things alleged to have been found in the first search, were in part found in the manner described. The search witnesses were respectable men of the locality.

Regarding the fact that the discs were of black iron instead of galvanised iron, as in other bombs of the same series, this was no proof that the discs were not designed for use in bombs. Any metal could be protected by lacquer, and lacquer was found in the room.

Regarding the defence theory that the materials were being used by Shoshunka as an acetylene generator the question arose why mention was only made of it at a very late stage in the trial. Opportunities were again and again afforded to the accused to explain what he was using them for but he gave no indication of this explanation. Mr. Craig, the Chief Engineer of the Linde Ice Factory, scouted the possibility of such use of the materials. Later in the trial the defence produced devices which they alleged were similar to those for the production of acetylene, but although they had an opportunity of submitting them to Mr. Craig's secretary for scrutiny they did not do so. Mr. Craig was not called by the prosecution to give evidence on the acetylene theory and was probably favourably inclined to Shoshunka who had worked under him. The court accepted his view as correct.

LONDON LETTER.**POLITICAL SITUATION.****THE SCENE IN THE HOUSE.****MR. BONAR LAW AND HIS PARTY.****THE ULSTER WAR PARTY.****SUFFRAGETTES AND THE KING.**

Reviewing the political situation our London correspondent says nothing is more certain than that the Home Rule Bill will be carried through and that Ulster will be given the fullest measure of relief, but none the less Unionist leaders and Tory journals write as though civil strife were inevitable. The disorderly scene in the House on May 21 is described.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 22.

Writing from London on current events is a tricky business in these days. Everything you say may be out of date, ridiculously out of date, before the mails have been shipped at Brindisi. This has been more or less so far a few months past; but never before has one had quite the same sense of futility as at the present moment. Before this letter is more than half way to Bombay Parliament will be up for the Whitsuntide recess, and between now and then there is room for all kinds of happenings. After two or three weeks of peace talk we are now back again in the atmosphere of squabble. The peril, they tell us, is greater than ever; and, although Sir Edward Carson keeps comparatively quiet, Mr. Bonar Law and his friends behave as though they have only one interest in life, the making of civil strife in Ireland.

LAW AND ORDER IN THE HOUSE.

Look at what happened in the House of Commons yesterday. It had been expected that the Prime Minister would make an important statement as to the Amending Bill. Unionists affected to believe that he must give some definite undertaking and disclose the exact nature of the proposals in order to insure the passing of the Home Rule Bill through its final stage. But such was not Mr. Asquith's intention. He announced that the amending measure would be introduced in the House of Lords—no doubt, though this was not mentioned, in order that the Peers may have the largest possible opportunity for amendment and to prepare the way for a settlement. The announcement of this procedure gave the Opposition a chance of talking about an insult to the Commons; and Mr. Bonar Law, after trying vainly to get something more out of the Prime Minister, declared that it was useless to discuss the Bill any further. Mr. Law, whose leadership of the Conservative Party is now almost non-existent, may not have been aware of the details of what was in preparation; but it was evident that the game had been pre-arranged, and it might have gone forward to the end with liturgical exactness if the Speaker had not upset the calculation of the wreckers. Mr. J. H. Campbell (Sir Edward Carson's fellow member for Dublin) was on his feet, obviously not with any thought of getting through a speech, when the Opposition began a mechanical chant of "Adjourn, adjourn!" It had been going on for a few minutes when the Speaker put a question to Mr. Bonar Law. Was it, he asked, with his assent and approval that the demonstration was being carried on. Mr. Law was completely taken aback. His unruly followers, infuriated, called to him not to answer. Mr. Law declined to answer, making the mistake doubtless unintentional, of addressing the Speaker in a tone which sounded defiant and resentful; and the Opposition broke out into a howl. Thereupon Mr. Lowther took the only course open to

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 9.)

of the Opposition, which of course is an important factor in the business of settlement. The distressing part of the present situation is the behaviour of the war party in Ulster and their allies in the English Press. As though enough mischief had not been done by insane chatter about the Government's "pogrom plot," we now have the Tory leader-writers and the correspondents in Ulster deliberately working up the action again. In particular, "The Times" which a week ago, in a lucid interval was arguing that continued resistance to Home Rule was not practical politics, has returned to the old line of provocation. It is hardly a fortnight since these same correspondents were assuring us that the "loyalists" of Ulster were more impatient for peace than anyone. Now what is that we are told? According to "The Times" man in Belfast, who so obediently reflects the changing moods of Lord Northcliffe, "the quietness of Ulster" is "the stillness of water which runs deep"; that at this moment the Ulster frame of mind is "more obstinate than it has ever been before." The Opposition Press, you would say, cannot expect to have it both ways. If, at the beginning of May the Covenanters were anxious above all things for peace something queer must have happened to them if now that the talk is never of compulsion but continually of concession their refusal of terms is "grimmer at this moment than ever it has been before." Sir Edward Carson has been repeating this week that he is "out for a settlement." If so, the method of approach must be pronounced to be curious, unless, of course, by settlement the chief Covenanter means simply the surrender of the Government and the complete exclusion of Ulster. Clearly the most powerful safeguard in the situation is the restraint of the Nationalists. They are probably more anxious than any other party, and are using the utmost influence to prevent a conflict of force in Ulster: for they know better than any other party that it would involve bitter feelings which would not be removed for generations.

THE SETTLED FACT.

There are, I believe, two factors in the situation which must be taken as constant, no matter how perilous the immediate outlook may be. They are these: the certainty of self-government for Ireland, and the equal certainty that Ulster will be given the fullest measure of relief and security. Add to this that the wrecking policy of Mr. Bonar Law, and the section of the Unionists which still counts him as leader, strengthens at every stage the power of the Government in the country. He is an illustration of the distance we have travelled during the past few months. A year ago what Unionist journals would have been found admitting that Home Rule would not be a disaster again, and finally, defeated? Yet this we have the "Spectator" writing as follows:—

There is only one chance still left for the extreme Home Rulers, and that is that the Unionists may be unwise enough to overdo their partial victory, for such it really is, by misjudging the course of events so that they can now destroy the whole Home Rule project, and as you may see, the result is a minor, and only a minority, of the Unionist party advocating such a course at this moment—a fatal blunder will have been committed. The only result of such a over-riding policy will be a strong and sudden reversal of moderate public opinion against the Unionists. If the Unionists were now to refuse to come to any agreement in the matter of exclusion, and were to take up the line that they have got the Government at their mercy, the result would be a strong and sudden reversal of moderate public opinion against the Unionists. If the Unionists were now to refuse to come to any agreement in the matter of exclusion, and were to take up the line that they have got the Government at their mercy, the result would be a strong and sudden reversal of moderate public opinion against the Unionists.

Well, that is a comfort any way: for the reading of the London Tory papers on any given day would lead one to precisely opposite conclusion.

THE BY-ELECTIONS.

The results of the by-elections do not, I think, offer much consolation to the Opposition, although on the other hand the Unionists have no particular reason for rejoicing. North-East Derbyshire is a loss of a Labour seat, due to the stupidity of the Liberal Whips' office in allowing a three-cornered contest in a division where the voting power is predominantly Labour. If in times like these the Liberal headquarters cannot negotiate with the Labour leaders, they deserve the consequence. A few hours after this letter is mailed Mr. Masterman's fate at Ipswich will be decided. He ought to win, for he has an easy task. The seat is Liberal with a large majority. If the election is fought on Ireland, the Liberal candidate holds pretty nearly all the cards; if on the Government's record in general and the Insurance Act particularly, then there is no man in the country better equipped than Mr. Masterman to make out the Government's case. True Mr. Masterman has not been fighting the election in the best of tempers. But then he has an opponent who is almost negligible and the Labour candidate is an extremist—which the average working man voter certainly is not. In any case, however, it is not through by-elections just now that either party can get the feeling of the country—there are far too many conflicting influences at work in the constituencies. And besides, the beaten party never agrees to the victor's delimitation of the battle ground.

SUFFRAGISTS AND THE KING.

Yesterday for an hour and a half I stood by Buckingham Palace watching the forcible expression of the Women's Suffrage deputations, which was attempting the hopeless task of approaching the King. A guard of a thousand or two police was guarding the palace, and in the brilliant sunshine a number of people looked on at the futile attempt and the arrest of 50 or 60 women.

It was a horrible sight. At intervals, after the procession had been broken up at Hyde Park Corner, a member of the deputation would run out from the crowd, or from a passing taxi-cab, and attempt to penetrate the line of policemen. Most of them struggled hard; some struck out at their captors. Mrs. Pankhurst captured in the early stages of the ray, was carried off bodily by a big inspector. All the women, I think, were more or less roughly used; a few were stoned; several were dashed to the ground. At the top of Constitution Hill, when the police began to use their truncheons, several of the women attacked produced truncheons of their own and laid about them. But it was of course an unequal battle. The crowd seemed to be made up largely of shop-assistants of both sexes—it was the shop's half-holiday. I am bound to say that the crowd was overwhelmingly on the side of the police; whenever a woman was pounced upon and carried off, there were cheers for the officers and ribald cries for the captives and jeers and boos followed the stream of prisoners being taken off to the police station. The mob was in a mood to scream with delight over the baiting of women, and, if it had been possible to snatch a few victims from the police and to act upon the repeated advice and to duck them in the lake near St. James's Park hard by, you had the feeling that for hundreds of the spectators the holiday would have been complete. It is difficult to see how the suffrage cause can gain anything from such a revolting display as this yesterday. None of the papers think it worth while to discuss the reason of the deputation or the constitutional claim behind it. And yet, of course, the women suffragists were insisting upon the ancient right of petition to the Sovereign, which is understood to have been established by the Bill of Rights 225 years ago. Everyone knew that Ministers would advise the King to refuse the request for a deputation, and that the refusal would be followed by the raid with all its hideous accompaniments. It is not easy to see why the Prime Minister and the Home Secretary should not have advised King George in the contrary direction—provided, that is, the deputation was not to be led by women under sentence of imprisonment. But presumably the Government feels that it is strong enough to pursue its methods. They will probably end in the speedy death of Mrs. Pankhurst. That event would add a serious complication to a problem which at present appears to offer no possibility of a political solution. A fresh arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst is invariably the occasion for further, and more dramatic, violence. To-day, accordingly, the mimic war has been carried a step further. Five pictures in the National Gallery have been damaged and at a marine performance in His Majesty's Theatre a tremendous disturbance was created by a woman calling out to the King, "You Russian Tsar!" After yesterday, I understand the militant suffragists intend to act as though the "close time" for the Crown is definitely over. If this means that the King is to be annoyed as openly and persistently as the Ministers have been for so long, we shall see a new element of passion introduced into a movement that is already frantic enough.

THE DOWNFALL OF RUDYARD KIPLING.

As a politician Mr. Rudyard Kipling has never been anything but a subject for tears, and since the South African War he has gone from being a subject for tears to being a subject for ridicule. Political venom and racial hate have ruined his genius; and we may all, without offence, share the view once expressed by Mr. Dooley that the gods would have been kinder if they had taken him to themselves at the time when the newspapers of America and Europe were publishing daily bulletins of his illness. Mr. Kipling seems set upon destroying what remains of his once great reputation, as you may see by referring to the reports of a speech made a week ago at Tunbridge Wells during a Unionist demonstration. He began with the delightful observation that nearly all practical and constructive crime had been done for the sake of money, and he went on to apply the remark to the present Government. It was like a firm of fraudulent solicitors. "The Home Rule Bill broke the faith of generations: it officially recognised the right of conspiracy and rebellion; it was a pretty stroke for the Ulster Covenanters, it subsidised the secret forces of boycott, intimidation, outrage and murder." Against Ulster, the Government, in order to "put Ulster out of the way," had secretly prepared "the largest combined expedition of both arms that had been launched since the Crimea." And since being found out in that crime, "the Cabinet and the House of Commons had drawn eight weeks' more salary." And so on. Mr. Kipling and the prominent conservatives who stood with them perhaps did not stop to reflect whether it is likely that the electorate will be disposed to transfer the control of affairs from Mr. Asquith, Lord Morley, and Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Winterton, Mr. F. E. Smith, Mr. Amery and the other statesmen who are so conspicuously upholding the cause of peace and order in Parliament and in Ulster. Nor, presumably, does Mr. Kipling spare a thought for the many thousands of people who have delighted in "Kim" and the "Jungle Book." These do not care to think of the once brilliant storyteller a self-confessed vulgarian. The contradiction, so often presented in an individual, between genius and intelligence, genius and character, is an ancient and painful subject of study. Rudyard Kipling has no one but himself to blame if his own career is taken as furnishing the most recent illustration of the contrast, and one of the most distressing.

MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

MYSORE, June 5.

His Highness the Maharajah's birthday was marked by a customary Durbar yesterday which was attended by all the higher state officials and in the evening His Highness and the Yuvaraj rode in procession through the principal streets to Government House where the usual review of troops was held.

The moonson having approached the weather was particularly pleasant, so that both the pageants were most successful. The populace gave the Maharajah an ovation all along the route and the review of troops under Col. Desraj Urs by torchlight was a great spectacle.

SUICIDE BY BURNING.

EPIDEMIC AMONG BENGALI GIRLS.

A CASE OF UNHAPPY MARRIED LIFE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 5.

The epidemic of suicide by burning among Bengali girls still continues. A Bengali girl named Bhavarani Das, aged 14 years, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by burning herself with kerosine oil. She was married about a year ago to Bhovani Charan Das residing in Kasi Ghose's lane, Jorasanko. It is stated that domestic trouble led her to commit the deed. She was noticed in flames in one of the rooms of her husband's house, inmates rushed to her assistance, but out the fire and removed her to the Medical College Hospital in an unconscious state. She however succumbed in the evening.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

THE APPROVER AND HIS CONFESSION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, June 5.

Mr. S. N. Bose concluded his cross-examination of Dina Nath on behalf of Basanta Kumar Biswas and Ram Lal this morning at the Delhi Conspiracy case session trial.

In answer to his questions Dina Nath said he made a confession to the Lahore police after he had asked for a pardon because he felt he was at fault and had no heart for the work of the secret society.

Mr. Jugal Kishore next cross-examined the approver on behalf of Raghubar Sharma. Witness said this accused gave him several books to read and wanted his opinion on them as he wished to publish the books. Three of these, said witness, were "Sikhit" and contained writings against the Government and were not fit to be published. This opinion was given in the presence of Rash Behari Bose.

Mr. Rauf Ali cross-examined for Hanwant Sahai. He confined his questions to the connection between his client and Hardayal and said he wished to show that Hardayal was purely an educational reformer and no anarchist.

Mr. Shiv Narain who also appeared for Hanwant Sahai elicited from the approver that he knew nothing of Hardayal's itinerary since his departure from India in 1903. Mr. Jashpat Rai cross-examined the approver on behalf of Balraj. After describing the search at his house, and how he asked the police to obtain a pardon for him, witness said that on the 19th February he considered whether he would confess or not.

Counsel asked witness if on that evening every event connected with the conspiracy came to his mind. Considerable discussion ensued as to the possibility of any person being able to answer such a question. The Judge thought it could be answered. The prosecution said it was a point for argument as to what weight should be attached to any omission in Dina Nath's first statement. The question was eventually put and witness said every important event passed through his mind on the evening in question.

At this stage the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

BARANAGORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

ALLEGED MANUFACTURE OF FIREARMS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 4.

Mr. Panton, Additional Sessions Judge presiding over the Alipore Special Criminal Sessions, after delivering judgment in the Rajabazar Bomb Case, took up the case in which Hursu Nath and Khogendra Nath Chowdhury, the acquitted accused of the Rajabazar Bomb Case, are charged under sections 120 (B) and 20 of the Arms Act and also section 120 (B), I.P.C.

Mr. Sen made objection to the charges on behalf of the accused alleging they could not stand in law.

Mr. Gupta replied for the crown and the case proceeded.

Mr. Gupta in opening the case said that the charges against the accused referred to manufacturing and possessing of arms. There was a further charge of conspiracy under section 120 (B), I.P.C. Extracts from the judgment in the Alipore Bomb Case were read. It was not necessary that the parties should meet, there must be evidence as to the circumstances which led to the presumption that there was common concern between the persons. The fact of the case was that Moti Lal alias Hursu was employed as a tool-keeper in the Gramophone Company in 1910. Khogendra was working as a third master of Bhastar school in 1913 and he was passing off as Suresh Chander Chowdhury. On December 22 both of them endeavoured to hire a house at Baranagore in Victor Street. They passed themselves off as medical students.

At this stage the court rose for the day.

SERIOUS RIOT IN TEA GARDEN.

INVESTIGATION PROCEEDING.

(Associated Press.)

SHILLONG, June 5.

A serious riot is reported on the Manai tea garden at Teapour. While dealing with the disturbance the manager wounded a coolie with a revolver and was himself dangerously wounded in the head. An investigation is proceeding.

STUDY OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

MORE FACILITIES FOR OFFICERS.

NEW EXAMINATION RULES.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 5.

The Government of India have had for some time under their consideration the question of making the study of oriental languages more attractive to officers. After consulting the Local Governments and Administrations they addressed the Board of Examiners and have now issued a revised set of examination rules. For the sake of convenience the different sets of rules have been amalgamated. The main features of the revised rules are the following:—

(I). The position of the officers of the Imperial branches of the Educational and Police Services have been improved in the matter of language examinations and they have been placed on the same footing as the Indian Civil Service. Officers of the Agricultural, Forest and Veterinary Services, will be allowed to appear in the proficiency and high proficiency examinations in any vernacular language of the province in which they are serving.

(II). Leave will be granted more freely for the study of languages. The Local Governments have been empowered to grant three months' leave before the high proficiency and degree of honour examinations in any of the vernacular languages, to allow a candidate for the higher standard or the high proficiency examination to read and spend some months if he undertakes, to spend it under professional tuition at an approved place and for a similar period in the case of the examination for the degree of honours in these languages. For candidates leaving India for study the amount of leave may be six months.

(III). The limit of service for passing the examination has been extended from five to ten years in the case of the higher standard examination and from ten to 15 years in the case of the high proficiency examination. For the degree of honour the limit of time has been abolished and candidates can take the examination at any time within the period of their service.

(IV). The rewards for passing the high proficiency tests in vernacular languages have been raised from Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 3,000 respectively, and in Persian the rewards for the higher standard and degree of honour have been raised from Rs. 500 and Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 600 and Rs. 5,000 respectively.

(V). An examination by the proficiency standard has been instituted in all important vernaculars in each province. The time-limit for passing this is 10 years and the reward Rs. 750.

The following further changes have also been made on the recommendation of a representative committee of orientalists which assembled in Simla, in 1911:—

(a). A candidate will not be permitted to present himself for examination by two standards of the same language simultaneously. To ensure some continuity of study there must be an interval of at least one year between the higher standard and high proficiency and also between the proficiency and high proficiency tests and an interval of two years between the high proficiency and degree of honour tests in the same language.

(b). An officer who passes the degree of honour in any language in the first division will be allowed to appear again in the same test in that language after an interval of five years, and if he passes in the first division to earn half the reward prescribed for that division. A candidate who has passed in the second division may appear again in the same test in that language after an interval of two years, and if he passes in the first division may receive half the original reward prescribed for the first division and diploma.

(c). A candidate for the degree of honour passing in the second division will be allowed half the reward fixed for the first division.

(d). The degree of honour test in the classical language will be more than merely linguistic and will comprise papers on (1) language, (2) history and religion and (3) the History of Literature and candidates will be required to obtain the usual pass marks in each paper.

The new rules come into force from the 6th June, 1914, but the changes in textbooks, which have been many, will not come into force until the 1st April, 1915.

PATNA UNIVERSITY.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

BANKIPORE, June 5.

The Mahomedan Educational Committee has negotiated the Islamic faculty at the Patna University on the ground that it would be imprudent to compete with the proposed Mahomedan University. They recommend improvements of the Maktaba teachers Training School and the Government Madrasah at Patna with a European Principal. The suggested appointment of an Assistant Director of Public Instruction for Mahomedans was negative.

MOFUSSIL COTTON FIRES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE." Sir,—My attention has recently been drawn by Mr. E. W. Flower to the published evidence of Mr. Wassudev G. Joshi Mamladar of Amalner given before the Bombay Cotton Fires Enquiry Committee, dated the 21st May last, under the heading "Surveyor's Negligence." His statement regarding the Janner Fire, and Amalner fire, are incorrect representations of real facts. The fire at Janner took place in the year 1911, and not 1909. The claim of loss paid to the insured, Sir Vussonji Tricunji, was Rs. 9,712-4-0, and not Rs. Fifty thousand. The telegram from the surveyor to the Collector was sent after the salvage was burnt in the presence of policemen posted near it, and not before. The purport of the telegram stated by the witness is also misleading. To settle this claim I was deputed by the leading office connected in this fire loss. I arrived at Janner which is about 22 miles from Jalgaum Station at about 8-30 a.m. For about three hours I surveyed the loss, investigated the matter, examined the books of the insured, and arrived at a rough figure of loss. I had then to adjust finally the claim after disposing of the salvage and paying the net proceeds to the insured in part payment of his claim. I saw some policemen loitering on the spot, but I did not mind them. At about 11-30 a.m. a public auction took place. Under my instructions three lots were made of the salvage and they in all fetched Rs. 2,400. One of the conditions of sale was that the purchaser should remove the burnt cotton forthwith or at the latest before that evening as it was found very dangerous to keep the smouldering cotton in the compound where there were lying several piles of cotton decras all insured and the presence of the smouldering salvage involved a great risk to the insurance Companies. All along the policemen remained as quiet observers. When the purchaser started removing the salvage the policemen prevented him from doing so. The purchaser therefore drew my attention to the obstruction and called upon me to give delivery of the salvage. I told the policemen to allow the purchaser to remove the salvage which was then smouldering, but they refused saying that they had orders from the Mamladar not to allow the salvage to be removed, whereupon I asked them to produce the order. Upon this one of the policemen went to procure the order and returned at about 2 p.m., and showed me some writing scribbled in Moori character on a very small bit of waste paper. I asked the policemen to hand the paper to me. They refused saying that the written order was not to be given to me but only to be shown to me. At about 2-15, in the presence of the policemen, the smouldering cotton was seen ablaze and was destroyed to a great extent. The purchaser then naturally and correctly declined to pay the price. I therefore at once wired to the Collector Mr. Simcox and brought the facts to his notice. I also wired to the same effect to the leading office at Bombay, before I left Janner. Oh, my return to Bombay, I, at the desire of the leading Office, sent my report. After this report the Committee of the Fire Insurance Association had an interview with the Collector who stated that in this case the interference was due to the officiousness of a subordinate and that instructions had then been given by the Collector that all facilities should be given in future to the surveyors from Bombay. The policemen were after two days withdrawn by the order of the Collector. The salvage was resold and the proceeds realised therefrom was only Rs. 825, thus imposing a clear further loss of Rs. 1,575 on the Insurance Companies, which was solely due to the interference of the subordinate. I came to know only from Mr. Wassudev's evidence that the result of the so-called thorough enquiry into the cause of the fire there was that in the middle of the site there were bamboos and the remains of a hut buried in the ground. I did not know when this thorough enquiry was made. At the time of my survey I found nothing of the kind, only some empty gunnies which formed part of the goods insured, were seen lying near the salvage, which was only a foot or a little more in depth, all soaked, in water, so that if there were any such things as bamboos or remains of a hut, they could easily have been perceived by me or others on the spot. The evidence of Mr. Wassudev has really startled the general public, but it has to my mind not startled the heads of the Insurance Offices, as they are conversant with all these facts.

As regards the Amalner case, Mr. Wassudev states that the surveyor asserted that he had examined the books of account of the merchant, while the books, were in Sessions Court at the time. The fact is that Mr. Flower and myself were sent by the different Fire Offices to survey the loss. In this particular claim Mr. Flower and myself had surveyed jointly. As surveyors we have to examine the books of the insured. According to the Fire Policy the insurable interest was of Ramchandra Bhow and Co., and they were the real recipients of the claim amount. Such books of this Co., as were found by us to be necessary for arriving at the actual stock at the fire, were produced before us and were not only examined by myself, but also by Mr. Flower, who had at that time brought one Parsee, to assist him in reading the Gujarati script. This examination of books was made by us in the factory compound and in the presence of two dozen merchants and others. In my evidence before the Magistrate at Bhushawal which took place a year and a half after the survey of the fire, the same account books were placed before me, and several questions were then put to me by the Magistrate. Mr. Wassudev stated before the Committee that mostly Indian surveyors come to assess damages so far as I know, and from the records of several Fire Insurance Companies, it can be ascertained that for the last 10 to 12 years mostly European surveyors have been surveying and assessing the fire losses. I have been in this line for more than thirty years and have surveyed innumerable fire losses in Bombay, and in the Mofussil, and I have always been disliked by the sub-agents, and the insured, as very strict in the investigation and the adjustment of fire claims. I have with great reluctance to appear in the papers, but Mr. Wassudev has indirectly compelled me to do so, by giving statements, which are incorrect. Yours, etc.

MUNCHERSHAH U. CHANDABHOT.

GODOWN GUTTED.

ANOTHER COTTON FIRE YESTERDAY.

THREE LAKHS DAMAGE.

Another cotton fire occurred yesterday in Frere Road, gutting a godown occupied by the Indian Cotton Company and doing damage to the extent of three lakhs of rupees.

The building in which the fire occurred is a two-storied structure and was formerly the Mandvi Police Station. Recently, however, the ground floor has been used as a godown by the Indian Cotton Company, while the two upper floors were empty.

Pedestrians passing by noticed the fire and gave the alarm, and when the Fire Brigade arrived the godown was a fiery furnace. There was no hope of saving either the cotton or the building, but the firemen got to work under the direction of Mr. Greenop, directing most of their energies to saving adjacent buildings. At the corner of Frere Road and Broad Street was a shop occupied by Hormasji Edulji, a tobaccoist, trading in the name of Edulji and Company, and he removed his stock-in-trade and furniture. The Fire Brigade, however, prevented the flames from advancing either north or south. Notwithstanding all their efforts, the building in which the fire had originated continued to burn and at 9-30 a.m. the first floor came down with a crash.

The second floor also came down shortly afterwards, and the falling of the two floors brought down the wall on the west side of the godown which fell on the roof of the godown at the rear.

In this godown which was occupied by Chunilal Sakalchand, were stacked bags of linseed, rape-seed, etc., and a number of people were working in it. The roof fell on them and seven of the labourers were injured, more or less severely. The men of the Fire Brigade, the Police and the Salvage Corps ran to the godown, extricated the injured and sent them to hospital. One man was reported missing.

About ten o'clock the fire was got under control, but continued burning till this afternoon. In the godown were stacked 3,500 bales which have all been destroyed. They belonged to the Indian Cotton Company and were insured with Messrs. Gaddum and Company. The building belonged to Meghji Valabhdas and is also insured.

The total damage is estimated at about Rs. 3,00,000 which is fully covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is not known.

An unusually large crowd of people was attracted to the fire but the police, under Superintendents Sanderson and Walton, assisted by Inspectors Gough, Carter, Fowler and Barnes, and Sergeants Boldon and Newman, made excellent arrangements to keep them at a distance and rendered very valuable assistance in extricating and removing the injured labourers.

MR. G. K. CHESTERTON ON ROMANCE.

NEWSPAPER USE OF THE WORD.

A crowded audience in the Examination Schools at Oxford on May 16 listened to a lecture by Mr. G. K. Chesterton on "Romance," says the "Manchester Guardian."

Mr. Chesterton said that romance, as they commonly understood it, arose in ages which were turbulent and disturbed, and with few records. It ultimately blossomed in the Middle Ages, having most of their roots in the Dark Ages. We lived to-day, however, in a society in which it was very difficult to feel romantic. To take a rough example of the journalistic or ordinary use in the printed matter of to-day of romance it would be easy to see that the sense of the idea had disappeared, and they could not follow the popular or journalistic use with any profit. If an aged nobleman married a young lady in tight of the chorus, journalists, who were subject to sudden fits of dementia, were mysteriously moved to describe it in the papers as a romantic marriage. (Laughter.) He did not believe much in modern civilisation, but it could be said for modern civilisation that there was a great deal of romance going on in it. An enormous number of ordinary little clerks, or ordinary little wage-earners, did really marry for romantic reasons; it really was true that there was plenty of romance in Tooting or in Clapham, and he confessed he found it difficult to understand why his fellow-journalists should reserve the term "romance" entirely for the one example, perhaps among all others, in which they were perfectly certain that the two people married had different but equally degraded motives. That would serve as an example of how confused the use of the word in common speech could become.

Mr. Chesterton defined romance as that mood in literature which combined to the keenest extent the idea of danger and the idea of hope. The essence of romance was adventure, and above all, unexpected success. It differed from tragedy in that it had from the very beginning the idea of hope; it differed from comedy in that it had from the beginning the idea of danger. There must be courage in it but the courage must not be mere fortitude, like that of Hector looking forward to his doom. And the courage must not be mere confidence like that of Achilles driving all the Trojans before him. It must be a fighting chance.

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SUFFRAGETTE RAID ON PALACE.

FRANTIC FIGHTING WITH
POLICE.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES IN
COURT.

(By Yesterday's Mail)

Mrs. Pankhurst and a crowd of militant Suffragettes made a spectacular attempt to force their way into Buckingham Palace, on the afternoon of May 21, and demand votes for women from the King.

The results of the attack were the arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst and fifty-six other militants; the protection of the palace by 2,000 police; a furious fight by the wild women at Wellington Arch; some mild cheering; and a vast deal of jessing.

Wild Scenes occurred in court when the persons arrested were produced at Bow Street.

The King was in the palace, having returned from Aldershot in the morning, says the "Daily Mail." Police were at all the approaches to allow no suspicious persons to pass. Among those allowed entrance were four fashionably dressed women of sedate demeanour. One, somewhat elderly, wore a black dress, tight skirt, and a small black hat with a flowing white feather. "Why, that's Mrs. Pankhurst!" exclaimed a spectator to a policeman. The officer did not believe it and the four women walked without molestation to the outer cordon of police.

With a swift movement they pushed through the people to the police and were pushed back. They returned to the attack and were hustled back again. A third time they tried, and then Inspector MacBrine, an old acquaintance of Mrs. Pankhurst, ran towards her, two uniformed constables close in to his assistance. At the height of the scuffle Inspector Rolfe picked up Mrs. Pankhurst like a baby and carried her past the front of the palace until an empty conveyance was found—the motor-car of Mr. Bigham, Assistant Commissioner of Police.

ENJOYING THE RIDE.

Mrs. Pankhurst seemed to enjoy the ride in the inspector's arms. She beamed with happiness. "That's right," she exclaimed. "Arrested at the gates of the palace! Tell the King!" One of her bodyguards made a futile show of a baton which hit nobody and promptly disappeared. Mrs. Pankhurst, being a "mouse" on licence, was driven away to Holloway Prison.

Meanwhile furious scenes were raging at Wellington Arch, opposite Hyde Park Corner. A hundred determined women of indeterminate ages marched up Grosvenor-place, which leads from Victoria Station to Hyde Park. Finding the gates closed, they hurled themselves against the ironwork, urged on by an infuriated clergyman in his shirt-sleeves.

A gate was opened to allow three or four mounted police to pass out, and the women then became half-demented in their efforts to pass in. A few men joined in the struggle. One man seized the bridle of a horse and the constable riding the animal drew his baton and struck him with some severity on the arm and shoulder.

That was the only occasion during all the scuffles that a police officer was seen to use his baton. The police behaved with perfect good temper, and discretion. In spite of most irritating assaults, they used no more force than was necessary to place the women under arrest.

But the women were frantic with rage. Many used clubs—some of them looked like small Indian clubs. Others probably had been policemen's batons in the past. Several were armed with steel nippers, with which they cut the horses' reins. One horse was cut in the neck—probably an accident while the rein was being cut.

A pot of red paint was thrown, smothering the tunic of a policeman so that he looked as if he had received a deadly wound. Over another policeman a tin of green powder was thrown, from which moment his face became a shining emerald.

WRECKED POLICE STATION.

The women were more vehement than effective. One, feeling a hand on her wrist, at once dropped the nippers which had been intended for such desperate deeds. A woman hit Constable Tyson on the head with a club and he fell down unconscious. After treatment in Westminster Hospital he was able to go home.

As the women would not listen to reason they had to be arrested. A dozen, or so were placed as a temporary measure in the little police station within the wall of the arch. They smashed everything in the room—the windows, the mirror, the furniture. Potatoes and paper bags full of yellow ochre were thrown. So the women were marched away, two constables to each. A curious procession it was—polychromatic constables, yellow, red, and green, many of them without helmets, leading women with flushed faces and disordered hair. Marching ahead was a pale martyr with a bleeding nose, a yellow beard, and a ton collar sticking out from his coat.

The familiar Suffragette who trundles herself along in a perambulator was inconceivable. Four or five times she joined in the attack on the arch, and was wheeled away by the police. When last seen she was trying to throw herself out of the carriage while the constable, holding her down, pushed her war-chariot across Piccadilly.

Outside the palace a woman in a black habit, mounted on a handsome horse, blew kisses to each prisoner. A water-cart, at the instance of the police, went to and fro continually, moving the crowd with fluid assurances.

Of the fifty-seven persons arrested fifty-four were women and three men. Among them were Katharine Cox, of Stoneleigh, Worcester Park; Nellie Smith, Mildred Anderson, Susan Burton, Elizabeth Brewster, Clara Redfern, "Charlotte Corday," and "Nemesis," all of whom gave the address of Lincoln's Inn House; Florence Marsden, 7, Alexandra-flat, Southampton; Ada Wright, 61, Westminster-mansions; Charles O'Connor, Bally, Basingstoke; and

SUFFRAGETTE RAID ON PALACE.



Photo by Central News.

A long line of Suffragettes who were arrested, being taken to the Police Station.

James Cassidy, 54, Lacey-road, Putney. All the others declined to give their names and addresses.

Raiding a flat in Lauderdale-mansions, Maidstone, members of the Special Branch of Scotland Yard arrested five women and seized what are thought to be important documents relating to the militant campaign. They also discovered about half a hundredweight of pebbles, three hammers, and a chopper.

Additional arrests made as the result of disturbances in Whitehall, where a number of windows were smashed, raised the day's total to 67. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was among the later arrests.

The release and rearrest of Mrs. Drummond, the militant general, throw light on the working of the "Cat and Mouse" Act. On release she was driven to the house of

made such a disturbance that Sir John Dickinson had temporarily to adjourn the sitting. This was the signal for a further outburst on the part of the women, who, throwing bags of flour and other missiles indiscriminately, were unceremoniously hustled out.

Several of the women struggled violently, and the struggle was continued outside the court, where a considerable crowd had assembled. The crowd generally applauded the promptness with which the police disposed of the interruptors, and there were remarks praising the restraint of the officers. One woman was marched into the police-station for assaulting a constable.

"It's no use your attempting to speak," shouted another defendant at Mr. Muskett, who was prosecuting for the police. She harangued the Court all the time she was



Photo by Central News.

One of the arrested suffragettes.

Mr. McKenna, the Home Secretary, in Smith-square, Westminster, where she sat herself on the doorstep. Because she refused to leave she was rearrested.

WILD SCENES IN COURT.

MISSILES THROWN AT THE BENCH.

The majority of the persons arrested during the disorderly scenes associated with the unsuccessful attempt of the Suffragist deputations, headed by Mrs. Pankhurst, to gain an audience of the King, were brought before Sir John Dickinson at Bow-street next day, says the "Westminster Gazette." Wild scenes occurred in court. Before the cases were heard selections were given on a corner by a young man—evidently a sympathiser—who had taken up a position on the roof of the L. C. C. model-dwellings behind the court. It was stated that Mrs. Drummond was too ill to appear.

The first prisoner was identified as "No. 99." A police-constable said that at ten minutes to one this morning the woman threw some hard substance at the windows of the residence of the Royal storekeeper, smashing three panes of glass.

She was fined 10s., and ordered to pay the damage, or seven days. Another woman refused to walk, and had to be carried into court. It was alleged that she struck a policeman. She refused to be bound over in the sum of £5 to keep the peace. Another, identified as "No. 2," threw a missile at the magistrate, but her aim was not straight. She declined to be bound over.

Other women charged chiefly with obstruction were also bound over. One tall, well-dressed woman became violent as she was ushered into the dock. Four stalwart police officers were required to prevent her from leaving it. Once she nearly succeeded. She protested loudly, and several sympathisers

in the dock, and was bundled out with a sentence of ten days.

BOOT THROWN AT MAGISTRATE.
"No. 11," a slim, nimble little woman threw a boot at Sir John Dickinson, who, however, caught it in his left hand, smiling the while. The woman struggled violently, and declared she would not be bound over. Other women also became violent and declined to be bound over. Some of their remarks, condemning men as "vile," caused the magistrate and spectators in court much amusement.

An elderly man was fined 40s. for striking a policeman, and another man who had flung his arms round an officer's neck was ordered to be imprisoned for fourteen days.

Two women, also identified by numbers, endeavoured to shout down Mr. Muskett. "You rusty tool of a corrupt Government," and "You miserable old man," were the descriptions they applied to the magistrate, who sentenced them to ten days' imprisonment in default of a fine.

"I am not very fond of talking, but I mean to talk this morning," declared a matron of ample proportions—and she kept her word. She was bound over. "You blackhectle" was her final verbal shaft at the magistrate.

MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

(Associated Press.)

MYSORE, June 5. The fifth session of the Mysore Economic Conference opened in the Representative Assembly Hall at noon to-day in very wet weather. The Yuvraj was among those present. Besides members of the conference there were nearly hundred others in the visitors' gallery. The Conference was open to the press and public for the first time this year.

The proceedings were inaugurated by Mr. Visvesvaraya, the Dewan, who made an exhaustive opening speech. Thereafter the conference heard reports from its committees.

MRS. BESANT ON MYSTICISM.

THE ORDER OF THE STAR IN THE EAST.

(By Yesterday's Mail)

In the Queen's Hall on May 17, Mrs. Annie Besant, the president of the Theosophical Society, delivered the first of a series of five lectures on "Mysticism."

Mrs. Besant's annual course of lectures in London is an event which always arouses great interest, and the hall was crowded by a reverent and attentive audience, says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." The simplicity of the procedure was striking. Without any preliminaries—there is no chairman, no speaking afterwards, and no kind of service—Mrs. Besant walks on the platform and takes her place in the little brass-railed enclosure whence Sir Henry Wood conducts the concert. The conductor's enclosure is surrounded by flowers. Mrs. Besant is clad in an ample dress of lustrous white, the shawl over her shoulders fringed—apparently with gold—and she wears on the forefinger of her right hand a large ring, which reminds one of that worn by a bishop. The only other object on the platform is a small table with a cloth of light blue—the colour of the Order of the Star in the East. A paper explanatory of this Order, which is found in all the seats, is perhaps more extraordinary than anything in the leader's eloquent lecture.

The Order has been founded, we read, to draw together those who believe in the near coming of a great spiritual teacher for the helping of the world. It is thought that its members may on the physical plane do something to prepare public opinion for his coming and to create an atmosphere of welcome and a reverence, and on the higher planes may unite in forming an instrument of service ready for his use. The Order, which was founded in 1911, has already 15,000 members.

For the moment no one has any attention to spare from the commanding figure of the white-haired leader as she stands there, rising as it were out of flowers and full in the glare of the red-shaded hanging lights. She stands for a moment, taking off her white gloves and then, resting her hands on the brass rail in front of her, she begins the flow of close argument and rich eloquence which lasts for an hour, and at the end, with a slight bow to the audience, she disappears. She speaks, with great deliberation and extreme clearness, and the voice is as a rule slightly husky, although it often, at times with a deep note of emotion. Perhaps the majority of the audience are women, and one notices here and there dark Indian faces.

There is a little applause when Mrs. Besant appears, but for the most part she is listened to in silence except when some more than usually elaborate flight of rhetoric shakes the listeners out of their quiet absorption.

She cleared the ground by a general discussion of the meaning and method of mysticism. A phrase of the Dean of St. Paul's that mysticism is "the most scientific form of religion" was her text, and she remarked ironically that the Dean's attitude to mysticism seems to have converted "The Times" to the view that mysticism is not an "explosive superstition" but an explosive one. Her argument was that mysticism was the most scientific form of religion because it is based upon human consciousness, and if we accept the testimony of consciousness as final in every other field of experience we cannot deny it in one where the testimony of consciousness is universal, namely in the spiritual world where the testimony of consciousness is the strongest in the most highly developed of mankind. She separated mysticism both from psychical research and from allegory. "Mysticism means direct knowledge of God and of the facts of the spiritual world embodied in what we call 'spiritual truths.'" She developed this theme of the universality and vitality of mysticism in all religions with her customary power. Towards the end there was a noble passage in which she pleaded for sincerity in religion. "Never say 'I believe' where you cannot also say 'I act,'" she said. "Let your religion be small in beliefs unless it is pregnant in actions." And, again, "The man who has learnt to live one fragment of truth will find truth given with open arms."

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON RISALDAR MAJOR.

THREE CAVALRYMEN CHARGED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 5. The "Englishman" states:—Three cavalrymen belonging to the 17th Cavalry detachment stationed at Ballygunge, are now in Fort William guard-room on a charge of murderously assaulting their Risaldar Major, Ghanim Mohidin Khan. It appears that the Risaldar Major was sleeping outside his bungalow near the cavalry barracks on Sunday night when he was aroused by some one raising the mosquito net of the bed and as the Risaldar Major put his hand out to catch the intruder, he was struck on the wrist by a hatchet. Then followed the struggle between the Risaldar Major and his assailant who had two more accomplices, the Risaldar Major being badly wounded in consequence. His assailants were, however, arrested and made over to the military authorities.

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ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST OFFICER'S CASE.

ALLEGATIONS DENIED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Friday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the hearing was resumed of the case in which Mr. Joseph Samson, an Assistant Land Manager of the Bombay Improvement Trust, charged Pasu Mulji, a dealer in pulse, with defamation. Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, and Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. D. M. Madon, advocate, and Messrs. Godinho and Balubhai T. Desai, pleaders, defended the accused.

The complainant was further cross-examined by Mr. Godinho. He said the dealers in pulse had rented the ground in question from Mr. Jalbhoy Seth at the rate of Rs. 5 per *kati*. In November, 1902, Mr. Seth increased the rent to Rs. 6 per *kati*, when it was agreed that the lease would terminate on the plot being taken over either by the Municipality or the Improvement Trust. In 1906, the Trust notified the area known as the Nowroji Hill Scheme. The dealers in pulse and timber merchants gave evidence before the Collector and the Tribunal of Appeal, as a result of which in 1908 after the area had been taken over by the Trust, the rent for plots facing the Chinch Bunder Road and behind it was fixed at Rs. 8 and Rs. 7-8 per *kati* respectively. Before this they had paid only Rs. 6-4 to Mr. Seth. The business had a hand in these arrangements throughout.

Two timber merchants came to him with a request that he should get some of the plots leased to them for a period of twenty or twenty-five years at a reduced rental. He declined to do so, whereupon they said they in a body would give up the plots. They then went to the Land Manager and the Chairman of the Trust, and the latter, on the advice of the former, told them to vacate the plots if they were not prepared to pay the enhanced rental. They then started vacating the plots. Subsequently the dealers in pulse approached him (the witness) with a request that they should be granted long leases at the rate of Rs. 8-8-0 per *kati*, which he refused, but said they could have a lease for two years at a rental of Rs. 9 per *kati*. He, however, added that they might have to pay enhanced rents at the expiration of that period. They replied they would see to it when the time for them to do so arrived. Among these persons were Devraj Gunadhar, Keshavji, Narsi Kuberser, and others. He knew them by sight. From that time they, and especially Narsi Kuberser, bore malice towards him. He knew Devraj Khimji, who was a tenant of the Trust. It was false to say that he had received Rs. 60 from Devraj Khimji as a bribe. He bore him ill-will because on his plot, which was situated on a quarry, his man would not leave the place whilst blasting operations were going on, and he was thereupon asked to quit. Subsequently he was given a renewal of lease for 16 or 17 months at a lightly enhanced rental, and he was asked to indemnify the Trust against anything that might happen to the man. He thus came to bear ill-will towards him (the witness).

FURTHER ALLEGATIONS DENIED.

The indemnity undertaking was also taken from three other persons. They wanted the lease for some twenty years, which he refused, and this was also one of their grievances. He denied having received from Barmul bribes at his residence on behalf of Lalji Dharsi, Devraj Khima, Deoji Varsang or Shamji Keshavji. It was absolutely false to say that he had received bribes from anybody. His knowledge of the Improvement Trust did not levy any thing else, besides charging rent. He was shown an entry of Rs. 60 in Deoji Khimji's book, which he said was a false entry.

The shop-keepers, who were pulse merchants, wanted to put him out of the way, as he had too much knowledge of their trade to suit their liking and made things advantageous to the Trust. He would not allow them to rob the Trust and insisted on their paying proper rent for the land.

Mr. Bodinho: Is it not quite the reverse? Is it not that the Trust wanted to rob the pulse merchants?

The witness: No. It is purely a question of demand and supply.

The witness denied further allegations of bribery. He said they all bore him the same grudge, namely that he would insist on proper rent being paid. He made them pay as high rents as possible and this proved of great benefit to the Trust. He alone and nobody else would have been able to do this, and consequently the dealers in pulse wanted him to go out.

The complainant denied further allegations, and said the entries in the books shown to him were false.

The hearing was adjourned till to-day.

NO MORE INDIGESTION.

WONDERS ACHIEVED BY NEWPRODUCT.

It seems reasonable to suppose that, in a short time there will be no more indigestion. The old style "digestives" such as bismuth, pepsine, charcoal, soda, etc., which after all are only temporary in their effects, are rapidly becoming discarded in favour of a simple antacid, known to chemists as bisulphate of soda, with the result that physicians are being called upon to treat fewer cases of stomach trouble than ever before. This is not so very surprising when it is remembered that, according to available statistics, over ninety per cent. of all stomach troubles are due to acidity. Bisulphate of soda may readily be obtained from any chemist at a small cost, and half-a-teaspoonful taken in a little water after meals will immediately neutralise all harmful acids in the stomach, prevent fermentation, and thus render the food easy of digestion.

The above-mentioned ingredients may be obtained from any chemist, or direct from Kemp & Co., Ltd., of Bombay.

SHIPPING COMBINE.

DETAILS OF THE P. & O. & B. I. AMALGAMATION.

By the mail yesterday further particulars were received of the amalgamation of the P. & O. and British India Steam Navigation Companies.

The arrangement provides for an exchange of British India £50 ordinary shares for £33 6s. 8d. of P. and O. Deferred stock and £100 British India Preferred stock for £100 P. and O. Preferred stock.

For the year ended September 30 last the P. and O. Deferred dividend was 15 per cent. and on British India Ordinary shares the dividend was 10 per cent. for 1913. At the present price of P. and O. Deferred—30s.—British India £50 shares would be worth just over 100, whereas on the night previous to the announcement of the amalgamation they closed. It is however understood that the market is quite nominal, as Lord Inchcape, the chairman and managing director, and his friends, hold the bulk of the shares.

The companies will continue to work as separate entities, but the directors of the P. and O. Company will join the board of the British India Company, and the directors of the latter will join the board of the P. and O.

When the amalgamation is completed, the interests of the two undertakings will be in all respects identical.

Both the P. and O. and the British India Co. have long been rivals for the Indian trade. The former company's vessels run to Bombay and Calcutta and the latter's to Madras and Calcutta.

The P. and O. Co. owns about 62 vessels, and the British India Co. about 129. The former company's steamships are, however, by far the larger.

The following are the details of the capital of the two companies:—
P. and O.—Authorised capital, £3,500,000, of which £2,340,000 has been issued in 5 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and £1,160,000 in deferred stock and paid up. There are also £800,000 Debenture stock and £1,000,000 Second Debenture stock.

British India.—Authorised capital, £1,700,000, £700,000 being in 5 per cent. cumulative preference stock and £1,000,000 in ordinary shares of £50 each, £957,000 of the latter having been subscribed and paid up. In addition £1,637,200 4 per cent. Debentures are in issue.

TWO MAILS A WEEK.

The recent amalgamation of the P. and O. and British India Companies has naturally caused a great stir in the shipping world; and one is free to speculate on the effects the fusion will have on Indian interests, writes the "Pioneer." The British India has been so particularly identified with the coasting trade in the East that its importance has often been overlooked and only now that its sphere of operations is being widened has its power properly been realised. Its tonnage is the highest in the world; and it is at present engaged in building some very fine new liners. The Company's handbook for 1914 shows that there are on the stock eight steamers of its "M" class—the Mandala, Mantola, Markha, Mashobra, Masula, Markara, Managra, and Morvada. These will all be of about 8,000 tonnage, and one wonders what their future will be. It is not difficult to imagine a regular service from London to Karachi: if that be the intention (we are but speculating), one can foresee India with its two mails a week, the present arrangement holding good as far as Bombay is concerned and the B. I. boats carrying the supplementary mail into Karachi. The future of the Sind port is undoubted, and it is the Company which realises this first which will profit by its future prosperity. Whether our idea is the correct one will be seen later. At present one can only shake one's head sadly over a great unlikelihood the chance of any reduction in the cost of the journey home.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT INCENDIA RISM

A SLIGHT CLUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 5.

On enquiry in connection with the discovery of cylinders containing explosives in No. 4 shed, Kidderpore Docks, it was ascertained yesterday that the port authorities had obtained a slight clue which they were working up. No information is available as to the nature of the clue.

The Railway Board have sanctioned an estimate for an additional bogie inspection carriage for the Burma Railways chargeable to the capital account.

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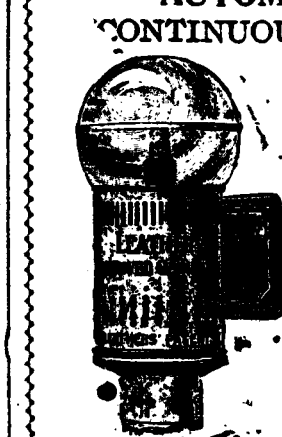
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LOVE-STORY OF PARNELL.

A GREAT ROMANCE.

EXTRAORDINARY REVELATIONS

"This book I am giving to the public as a sacred thing to my lover and myself that no eyes other than our own should ever have seen them, but that my son was jealous for his father's honour, and that I would not my lover's life should seem in these softer days a lesser thing, beset with fears and indecisions that he did not know. I have lived in those eleven years of Parnell's love so constantly that nothing has been lost to me of them, and the few details of them that I give will show a little of what manner of man he was, while still I keep for my own heart so much that none shall ever know but he and I."

In these words Katharine O'Shea (Mrs. Charles Stewart Parnell) introduces the world to a new man—the hero of a great romance, which, after many vicissitudes, led to the altar and a few months of serene married life. The two volumes published are entitled, "Charles Stewart Parnell: His Love Story and Political Life" (Cassell), says the "Daily Telegraph." The public has known the Irish leader—aloof, self-contained, and retiring, a man of mystery—as one who, a rebel himself in politics, subdued by force of character all rebellion in his follower. Now there is exhibited in these startling and amazing pages the man himself as the lover—a rebel in love—as he revealed himself to the one woman whom destiny or chance placed in his pathway.

THE TWO LOVERS.

In the early pages of these volumes Mrs. Parnell introduces herself and Parnell as children. She, a strikingly beautiful woman, who would have become a figure in any society, was one of the many offspring of Sir John Parnell, of the famous Parnell family, the Duke of Sussex. He was the son of an English father and an American mother with a fierce hatred of England, whose lot had been cast in Ireland. The families did not know each other. We have delightful glimpses of the inner life of the two homes, and can trace in the latter stages of the love drama something of the influence of early environment. Then comes the marriage of the one to Captain O'Shea, a dashing Army officer, unfortunate in money matters and politics, and much else, and the gradual—very gradual—drawing of the other within the political arena at a moment when Ireland's struggle for self-government seemed to be well-nigh hopeless. These chapters give the key to the events that were to follow.

Almost from the first the O'Shea ménage was lacking in something necessary to happiness. Husband and wife had been friends in their childhood, and the marriage seems to have "happened"—to have been the result of propinquity. He was young and handsome—though not apparently clever, she had exceptional beauty and a mental equipment of no mean order, as her later incursions into the political arena showed. Captain O'Shea was hardly an average man, and his wife was certainly far more than an average woman. She was fashioned to fill a large sphere. Above all, she was a very womanly woman, who evidently knew more than the dull drudgery of middle-class life, unilluminated by anything but the after-glow of a boy and girl affection. We learn from the pages of the wife's biography of her lover of later days singularly little of the evolution of the character of her husband, except as it is revealed in some of his letters, which she publishes. They are in a sense self-revealing.

THE FIRST MEETING.

In 1880 Parnell's political fortunes were in the ascendant. He was the acknowledged leader of a great party. Already, though the clouds were dark, he seemed to be nearing the consummation of the hopes which Nationalist Ireland entertained all through the last century. He was the "Uncrowned King." Never was there a man, surely, who had so little intercourse with his followers as he ruled them with a rod of iron. Parnell was probably the most isolated man in England at the moment when this woman met him. His later devotion crossed his path. She was married, it is true, and married to one of his own party. It probably required little intuition on Parnell's part to realise that her heart was almost as empty as his own. Moreover, the O'Sheas were by this time husband and wife in little more than name. The warm affection of earlier years, had given place to a kind of camaraderie; "we are married, let us make the best of it," they might have agreed. The husband had encountered financial losses, and their existence had been one of many vicissitudes.

At last O'Shea, retired from the Army, had gained an entrance into the House of Commons, and husband and wife were naturally desirous of cutting some figure in the political world of which they had become a part. They decided to entertain. Whether in the glow of great political and social success, had it come to them, the married life of the couple would have continued to run its unemotional and humdrum course, if there had been no Parnell, who can say? But there was a Parnell, and his coming made all the difference. Are there such beings as affinities? In some circumstance, one is inclined to dismiss the idea as an absurdity, created by romancers, for their own purpose. Then, again, when brought face to face with the loves of some men and women, one is led to hesitate and wonder. Certainly Parnell and the wife of Captain O'Shea appear to have been attracted to each other from the first. It is probable that neither of them foresaw what road their footsteps would afterwards follow, but it is impossible to read the story of their meeting in Palace-yard without gaining the impression that both realised then that for each of them life would never be the same again—that it would become something fuller than it had been before.

THE TREASURED ROSE.

We are told that Mrs. O'Shea's invitations to the Irish leader to dinner were left unanswered, so the hostess, with her

sister, went personally to him at the House of Commons to ask for an explanation. A card brought Parnell out in Palace-yard. "He came out, a tall, gaunt figure, thin and deadly pale. He looked straight at me smiling, and his curiously burning eyes looked into mine with a wondering intensity that threw into my brain the sudden thought: 'This man is wonderful—and different.'"

I asked him why he had not answered my last invitation to dinner, and if nothing would induce him to come. He answered that he had not opened his letters for days, but if I would let him, he would come to dinner directly he returned from Paris, where he had to go for his sister's wedding. "In leaning forward in the cab to say good-bye a rose I was wearing in my bodice fell out on to my skirt. He picked it up, and, touching it lightly with his lips, placed it in his button-hole."

"This rose I found long years afterwards done up in an envelope, with my name and the date, among his most private papers, and when he died I laid it upon his heart."

After this meeting letters of an ordinary character began to be interchanged: "My dear Mrs. O'Shea" occurs again and again in communications; meetings took place in London, dinners a deux, and then comes one beginning, "My dear Love," written on Oct. 17, 1880.

NOT "QUITE SO CONTENT."

Even before this Parnell was writing from Dublin to My dear Mrs. O'Shea: "I may tell you . . . in confidence that I don't feel quite so content at the prospect of ten days' absence from London amongst the hills and valleys of Wicklow as I should have done three months since. The cause is very obscure, but perhaps you will help me to find it, or her, on my return."

The O'Sheas had settled down some time before this development at Eltham, the wife becoming the devoted companion of a favourite aunt, who provided her with a house on the estate. There, in the autumn of 1880, Parnell, who was ill, went to visit Captain O'Shea and to be nursed back to health by the wife. When convalescent, he would sleep before the drawing-room fire until the time came for him to leave for the House.

"Once, when he was moving restlessly, I heard him murmur in his sleep, as I pulled the light rug better over him: 'Steer carefully out of the harbour—there are breakers ahead.'"

Intervened in the love-story is the tale of Parnell's political activities, in which Mrs. O'Shea soon became deeply involved. From an early date in their friendship she went through his letters for him, in order to save him trouble. From this period their interests were in common, and by the end of the year the Irish leader was addressing the woman in whom he reposed his deepest trust as "My dearest wife," and referring in anxious terms to "your and my future."

In a few months Parnell was unhappy unless he had the woman of his choice by his side, and she was happiest when assisting him with his speeches and talking over with him the latest events in the political world.

"As a rule, after an all-night sitting he used to drive down to Eltham in order not to become well known on the Eltham railway, and come through the conservatory into my sitting-room, where I would have supper ready for him before the fire, with his smoking-jacket and slippers ready to put on. He seldom spoke after his first greeting. He would take off his frock-coat and boots, and, when I slipped on the others for him, he would eat his supper quite silently, thinking over the events of the night. I never worried him to talk. Supper finished, he would light a cigar and sit down in his own arm-chair, saying, 'Well, Queenie, the Old Man spoke to-night, or so-and-so spoke, and then slowly tell me of all that had passed during the sitting, and his opinion of the present and future, so far as politics were concerned.'"

"IT IS DESTINY."

One feels that the authoress, writing with a certain proud distinction, has lived over again these days as she has set forth their story. She tells us that, long after she and Parnell had become lovers, her husband "was blind to the existence of the fever, bewildering force that was rising within me in answer to the call of those passion-haunted eyes, that, waking or sleeping, never left me."

"I had fought against our love; but Parnell would not fight, and I was alone." "I had urged my children and his work; but he answered me: 'For good or ill, I am your husband, your lover, your children's father. And I will give my life to Ireland, but to you I give my love, whether it be your heaven or your hell. It is destiny. When I first looked into your eyes I knew.'"

At last some revelation of the truth seemed to reach the brain of the husband. A frequent absence from his home for long periods, he suddenly, in June, 1881, arrived at Eltham. Parnell was not there, but his portmanteau was, and it was packed off to London by Captain O'Shea. A challenge followed, but no duel was fought. A "biting quarrel" between husband and wife occurred, and, she adds, henceforth "Parnell and I were one without further scruple without fear, and without remorse."

ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT.

Then came the arrest of Parnell, and his imprisonment at Kilmainham. However exciting the political events of the moment there was always time for a letter to "my dear Queenie" or "my own dearest wife." Here is one of many:

Morrison's Hotel, Dublin, Oct. 13, 1881. "My own Queenie—I have just been ar-

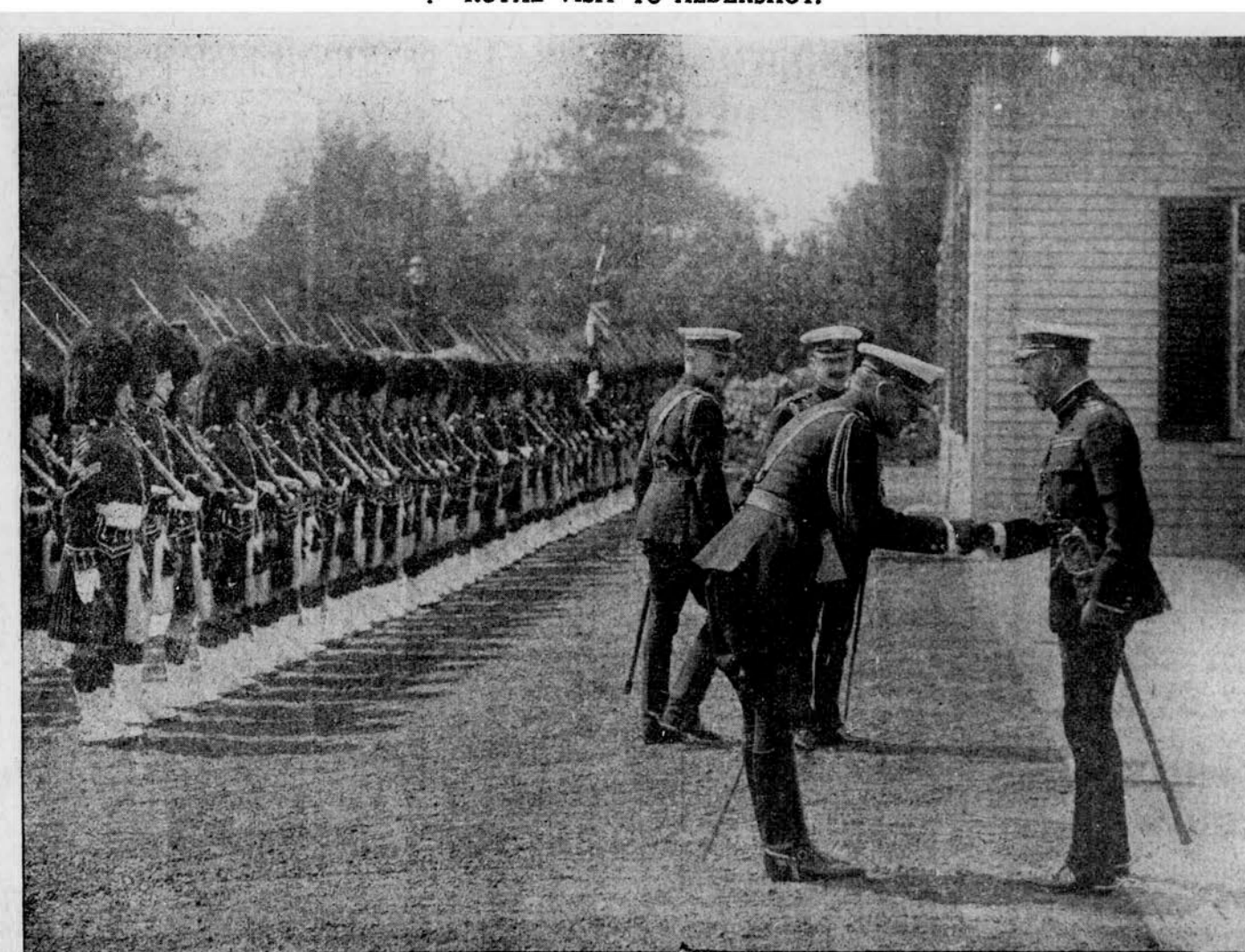


Photo by Central News.

H. M. the King inspecting the Guard of Honour of the Black Watch outside the pavilion.

rested by two fine-looking detectives, and write these words to wife to tell her that she must be a brave woman and not fret after her husband.

"The only thing that makes me worried and unhappy is that it may hurt you and our child."

"You know, darling, that on this account it will be wicked of you to grieve, as I can never have any other wife but you, and if anything happens to you I must die childless. Be good and brave, dear little wife, then."

Your own Husband.

Mrs. O'Shea, as she then was, concealed nothing and extenuates nothing in telling story. We have a complete record of Parnell's letters while in prison, and details of the various expedients—devised by Parnell's active brain—which were adopted in order to circumvent the authorities and prevent suspicions being aroused.

"THE CHILD OF TRAGEDY."

He was fertile in his suggestions as to means of getting her letters in and out of prison. There are frequent references to the best way of making invisible ink and the particular kind of paper which should be used, and he condemned this type of pen and praised another as being more suitable. He seems to have enjoyed with boylike keenness all the expedients for evading suspicion, and showed himself a man of infinite resource.

Then comes the birth of the child of Parnell's continual solicitude in his correspondence, and its illness and death. We have two pictures of "this period, vignettes of poignant humanity." "My baby was born on Feb. 16, 1882. I was very ill, but the joy of possessing Parnell's child carried me through my trouble. She was a beautiful, apparently strong and healthy—for the first few weeks—and with the brown eyes of her father. This child of tragedy rarely cried, but lay watching me with eyes thoughtful and searching beyond the possibility of her little life. I used to seek in her for the fires always smouldering in the depths of her father's eyes, but could not get beyond that curious gravity and understanding in them, lightened only by the 'little smile she gave when I came near.'"

"A few days before the death of the child Parnell was released from prison on 'parole,' in order that he might go to Paris, where a nephew had died, and on his way to the French capital he paid a flying visit to Eltham."

"Spring was very early that year, and in the April morning when the air was fragrant with the sweet freshness of the spring flowers and the very breath of life was in the wind, Parnell came to me, and I put his dying child into his arms."

HUSBAND AND LOVER.

The authoress shows that during all these months, and even after the death of "the child of tragedy," her husband's family had no suspicion as to the real state of affairs in the O'Shea household. Parnell and Captain O'Shea, indeed, remained on friendly terms—confering together continually on the affairs of the party and the best means of promoting the Home Rule cause. We have a picture of the home life at Eltham when Parnell went there to see his child for the first and last time. While the wife remained upstairs with the dying baby, the two men were in one of the sitting rooms, talking far into the night—not of the tragedy of their lives, but of the future of the Irish political movement.

After the little grave had closed Captain O'Shea learned increasingly on Parnell in the effort to promote his own political career. In his correspondence the husband insisted on the political assistance which he had rendered to his leader. When he became unpopular it was to Parnell that he turned, urging that the leader should use all his influence to secure for him a seat in the House of Commons—for he had ceased for a time to be M. P. His letters to his wife were full of complaints because Parnell did not do more for him, and at length he became acid in his references to his leader's want of gratitude.

There is no suggestion in the correspondence, however, that during these years he entertained any conviction that Parnell and his wife were more than very close friends, though he must have known how much, in his long absences from Eltham, they were together. Whether he suspected more than he cared to confess will never be revealed. The story of these ten years—

from 1880 to 1890—when the final rupture between husband and wife occurred is one of the most amazing narratives of life as it can be led by three people closely associated in political aims. If any novelist had indulged his fancy and written such a tale as is here unfolded not a reader but would have condemned him for imposing upon the credulity of the public. Fact is still stranger than fiction.

DIVORCE AND MARRIAGE.

What more need be said to indicate the character of these volumes? They are full of the tale of passionate devotion, of anxious months of intrigue, and years of political bargaining, in which Mrs. O'Shea took part, and then at last—divorce. The denouement and exposure were long delayed. The Irish cause had moved forward and then slipped back; the issues had been complicated by the Phoenix Park murders and the Parnell Commission, and it was not until November, 1890—under circumstances which are fully narrated—that proceedings were instituted by the husband. A pause in the drama, and then the marriage at Steyning—a singularly charming sequel to a series of incidents in which light and shade alternate, the latter perhaps giving the prevailing tone to the main story.

"The marriage of the lovers—and then? His political career ruined for ever—the 'Uncrowned King' deposed and excommunicated by those who had feared and obeyed him. Parnell never regretted the denial of the normal moral code which led to his political effacement. There is no suggestion of remorse. The moralist may be inclined to conjecture that a relationship begun in such circumstances, persisted in with secrecy, and pursued by every device which intrigue could suggest for so many years, could lead to no real happiness. But Parnell and his wife were exceptional beings. The Irish leader made no defence in the Divorce Court; he refused to take any part in the proceedings. A great romance had turned the current of his life, and the spirit of that romance never left him. His life was embittered by the vengeance which was taken upon him by Gladstone and the majority of his followers, but the few months of married life were serene and happy."

LOVE UNREGRETTED.

When, at last, he died, he left behind him to mourn a woman who gloried in the fact that during so many years she had been the star of his existence, his willing assistant in his political schemes, his constant companion in health, and his nurse during the recurring periods of ill-health. Parnell paid a great price for the dominant romance of his life, but he remained the devoted lover to the end, and when the close of life came he parted with infinite sorrow from the one woman who, knowing him best, revered him most. Perhaps the love story of the Irish leader and his happy sequel should be regarded as the exception which proves the rule, for no one can read these pages without realising that the two actors in the drama were persons of quite exceptional types, cast by Fate in exceptional circumstances. At any rate, the tragic story stands revealed in these pages with a happy ending—two lives crowned with a love that knew no regret.

Whether Mrs. Parnell has done well or ill in drawing aside the curtain from the love-story of the man who was at long last to become her husband may be a matter of opinion. She explains the reasons which have prompted her to adopt the course she has taken. At least it will be conceded that she has given the world a very singular human document of absorbing interest. The volumes are published by Cassell and Co. at a guinea, and are illustrated.

NEW LIGHT ON OLD INTRIGUES.

PARNELL AND GLADSTONE.

The chief political value of Mrs. Parnell's book lies in the frankness with which it reveals the close subterranean relationship existing between Parnell and Gladstone even when they were openly fighting one another in the House of Commons. At one time, during the most critical period of the 1880-5 Parliament, the negotiations were almost continuous. Mrs. O'Shea was the confidential medium by interview and by letter. Whenever Parnell disappeared from public view—as he sometimes did for days together—the emissaries from Downing-street knew

exactly where to find him. They went, as a matter of course, to Mrs. O'Shea. If she were not at her home at Eltham they went to her seaside place at Brighton or Eastbourne, sure that where she was Parnell would not be far away. The idea that Mr. Gladstone, who, when the scandal of the divorce case was raging, was so virtuously indignant against Parnell's moral lapse, had not known of the liaison for many a long year moves Mrs. Parnell to bitter sarcasm.

"He had taken full advantage of the facility which this intimacy offered him in keeping in touch with the Irish leader. For ten years! But that was a private knowledge, and now it was a public knowledge, and an English statesman must always appear on the side of the angels."

Yet we are assured that Parnell felt no resentment against Gladstone. "He merely said to Mrs. O'Shea: 'That old Spider has nearly all my flies in his web.'"

THE RIVAL INTRIGUERS.

The immediate object of this continuous intrigue between Gladstone and Parnell may be stated in a word. Gladstone was always angling for the Irish vote. He used to invite suggestions and criticisms from Parnell on his Irish legislation, such as the Crimes Bill and the various Irish land bills. Mrs. O'Shea rather naively says that she found it difficult to pin him to a definite statement. Others found the same difficulty. Gladstone's idea, and that of his Whip, Lord Richard Grosvenor, was to weaken the persistent Irish attack in the House of Commons. Early in 1884 Parnell drew up the draft of a proposed Constitution for Ireland and sent it to Lord Richard, who merely returned a formal acknowledgement. But in June of that year the Liberal Government was defeated, and Lord Salisbury formed his first Ministry. The position in the Commons was such that Parnell held the balance of power. His support, therefore, was essential, and both parties began to intrigue for it. The Liberal moves were as follows:

On July 14 the ex-Liberal Whip, Lord Richard Grosvenor, remembered Parnell's draft Constitution, and inquired whether it still held good. Mrs. O'Shea returned a vague answer.

On July 23 Lord Richard wrote again, and again on the 28th pressing for a definite reply.

On Aug. 4 Gladstone himself wrote and begged to know exactly what the demands of the Irish were.

Why then, was Parnell so elusive during that critical time? The answer is that he was then in communication with Lord Carnarvon, and Mrs. Parnell says distinctly that these conversations led Parnell to believe that the Tories were prepared to support a measure of local government for Ireland. Not until August 12 did Parnell publicly announce at Dublin that he and his party would stand for an Irish Parliament and nothing else.

STIRRING UP IRELAND.

The came Mr. Gladstone's conversion and the first Home Rule Bill. Parnell's influence with the Liberal Premier may be gauged from the fact that even on the day of its introduction Gladstone was doubtful whether Parnell would give his consent. The Irish leader refused to show his hand, hoping by playing the mystery game, to get Gladstone to agree to some new clauses, which the Grand Old Man did not like. On the evening of the day of the introduction of the Home Rule Bill—as late as that—Gladstone telegraphed to Mrs. O'Shea to know if the measure should be introduced. Parnell had already left for the house when the telegram reached Eltham, and Mrs. O'Shea, on his behalf by his previous instruction, replied "Yes." Thus, the bill came to be unfolded to the House. Its fate hung in the balance to the eleventh hour.

THE FORGED LETTERS.

One of the most remarkable passages in the book is that in which Mrs. Parnell describes with that cool unconcern Parnell read the forged letters in "The Times." She had seen them before he came down to breakfast and, briefly telling of their contents, she propped "The Times" up against the teapot as usual.

"He read the whole thing, meditatively buttering and eating his toast the while. He made no remark at all till he had finished breakfast, and carefully clipped the end off his cigar; then, with a smile, he tossed the paper at me, saying, 'Now for that, as saying I didn't finish. Wouldn't you like

your head with shame if your King were so stupid as that, my Queen?'"

And he worked on at his amateur assaying till it was time to go to the House, without referring to the matter any more. When Mrs. O'Shea told him that he must take action at once, he replied he should do no such thing, for he never had taken any notice of what the newspapers said, and, added he, "The Times" is of no particular importance." And it was only with the greatest difficulty that he was induced to bring the action which culminated in the famous Parnell Commission.

THE GALWAY VACANCY.

Naturally, these pages refer in detail to Captain O'Shea and his Parliamentary experiences. He was most unpopular with the Irish members, whom he despised as "a set of rapscallions." He would not sit with them or take the party Whip, and he made himself a great nuisance to the Liberal Whip in trying to get the Liberal Party to put him in for one of the Liberal seats at Liverpool in the 1886 election. When those efforts failed, O'Shea turned to Parnell and begged him to give him a vacant nomination for Galway City. Parnell was most reluctant. He knew his party would fiercely resent the nomination, but at length he gave his promise.

Some members of Parnell's party never forgave him that nomination. Later on, when the crash came, they not only recalled the episode, but they publicly placed upon his motives the worst possible construction.

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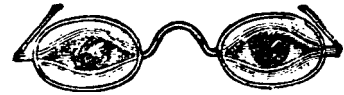
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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S DIVINE SERVICES.

Trinity Sunday, 7th June.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. C. D. T. Mason, Senior Presidency Chaplain, Bombay, 7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7.45 a.m., Matins, 8.30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral). Woodward in E. Flat. Hymns, 162, 160, 321, 161; 5.30 p.m. children's service; 6.30 p.m., Evening-song and Sermon: Canticles—Woodward in A. Anthem: "Come up hither." Holy, Holy, Holy. Spohr. Hymns 161, 167. Collections for: Cathedral Schools. Daily Matins at 7.15 a.m., and Evensong at 5.15 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7.45 a.m. On Wednesday Choral Evensong at 6.30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain: Rev. H. Martindale; 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8.30 a.m. Holy Communion; 5.15 p.m., Sunday School; 6.30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. C. E. de Oostlogon; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5.15 p.m., Sunday School; 6.30 p.m., Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari. 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer Litany and Sermon 6.30 p.m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collection for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujarati Service 2.30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7.30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill. There will be no services at this Church till further notice.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. R. C. V. Hodge. 7.30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8.30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 6.30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant). 9.45 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8.30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6.30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umakadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londe. 6.30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7.30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarati); 6.30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11 a.m. Holy Communion.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's. 7.30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately, 5.30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Masagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Torrey and R. Pearce. 6.30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7.15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist with Hymns; 6.30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland). Apollo Street, Fort.—Minister. Rev. J. Smith, 9.30 a.m., Joint Morning Service. 6.30 p.m. Evening Service Psalm 62, Hymns 127, 207, 237.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9.30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes 6.30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher Rev. J. R. Cuthbert.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambrosi Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe; 6.30 p.m., Evening Service (English).

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8.30 a.m., Sunday School; 9.45 a.m., Morning Service; 6.30 p.m. Evening Service; 8.45 Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M.A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner; 6.30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8.30 a.m., Morning Service. 6.30 p.m., Evening Service 5 p.m., Sunday School. Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; 6.30 p.m., Evening Service. 5 p.m. Sunday School.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba. Minister. Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard. 9 a.m., Morning Service. Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6.30 p.m., Evening Service. Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 5 to 6 p.m. Sunday School.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. John Malchi. 9 a.m., Sunday School; 8.45 p.m., Gospel Spread-ing Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Sunday School Teachers' Class on Wednesday at 6.30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Friday at 8.30 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi. Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8.30 a.m. Masses; 5.30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6.30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Huttmacher.

S. J.—6.30 a.m., 7.30 a.m., 8.30 a.m., 6.30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Masagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5.30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8.30 a.m., and 5.30 p.m., Week days, 6.30 a.m., and 7 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5.30, 7; and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6.45 and 9 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8.30 a.m. Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9.30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. F. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 and 10.30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios.—6.30 a.m., and 7.30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8.30 5.30 p.m., Evening Service. Garrison Church (St. Joseph's) Colaba.—M.A., Oxon. Sundays, 8 a.m., Mass, and Sermon; 6.30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

Chapel—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's Umakadi, near J. J. Hospital.—Chaplain: Rev. P. Fernandes.—7 and 8.30 a.m., Masses; 5.30 p.m.,

AN "INFORMATION" AGAINST THE CABINET.

A CHARGE OF MUTINY "IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE KING."

(By Yesterday's Mail)

Mr. John Wallace, an elderly barrister, of Dublin, who has on several occasions unsuccessfully applied to the courts for process in connection with the "Dublin Crown jewels mystery," appeared before Mr. Hopkins at the Bow Street Police Court on May 20, and said that he had an "information" against Mr. Asquith and the other members on the Cabinet "for abetting Lord Aberdeen's felony," says the "Manchester Guardian."

The Magistrate: What is it you want me to do?

The Applicant: I have also a further charge against them of mutiny against the State. I refer to the Ulster plot.

The Magistrate: Will you tell me, please, what you are asking me to do? Arrest the Cabinet?

The Applicant said he charged the members of the Cabinet, in conjunction with the King, with mutiny against the State. The Magistrate: Forgive me, sir, I have to consider what I am to do on your application.

The Applicant: First you must hear whether it is reasonable or not.

Have you any papers you would like to hand up?—Then there is waging war against the subject.

The Magistrate (impatiently): Words! Political opinion and words! I want something on which to act.

The applicant was about to read his "information," but the magistrate stopped him, and suggested that he should hand it in to the Court.

The Applicant: I must tell your Worship that I have handed to Mr. Graham Campbell documents in proof of Lord Aberdeen's guilt as an accessory, and he coolly comes back the next day and said that there was no proof.

The Magistrate said he was not surprised to hear it.

The Applicant: Oh, you think he is a bad character?

The Magistrate: Who is?

The Applicant: Mr. Graham Campbell.

The Magistrate: You are wasting my time, sir, and your own too. Would you apply elsewhere, please?

The Applicant: I suppose I must go to the King's Bench, but you know all the principal courts of King George are debauched. They are in the hands of a secret society for larceny. I am charging Mr. Graham Campbell with abetting the felony. Will you allow me to read the abstract of the case against Lord Aberdeen? That is fundamental.

The Magistrate: I am afraid I cannot help it. Read, if you please.

The applicant proceeded to read from a typewritten document, and was interrupted by the magistrate's asking him the name of his witnesses who would swear to "all these infamies."

The Applicant: You must issue a witness summons against Sir Arthur Vickers.

The Magistrate: I will spend no more time about you. Please, will you call what evidence you have?

The Applicant: I beg your pardon.

The Magistrate: I do nothing to help you, sir.

The applicant then left the Court.

Later in the day Mr. Wallace returned, and told the magistrate that he had strong reasons to believe that Mr. Asquith and his colleagues had King George in their power, and had threatened to expel him on the ground that he had committed a breach of the Magna Charta. The applicant proceeded to say that a criminal society had King George in their hands, and that he was ready to swear an information.

The Magistrate said he had heard what Mr. Wallace stated, and he refused to grant his application.

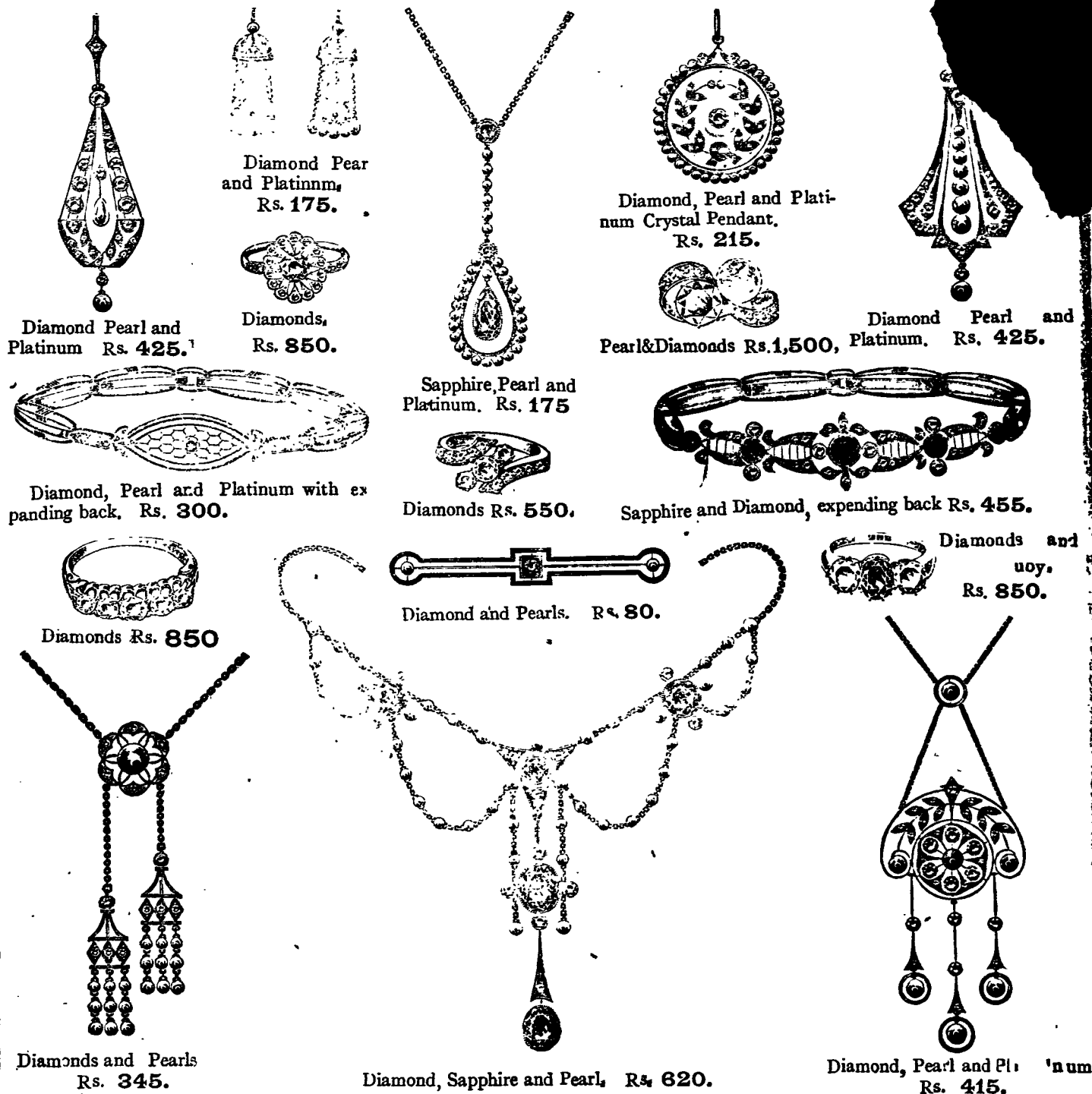
Revised and consolidated explosives regulations will appear in the next issue of the "Government of India Gazette."

The services of Mr. E. Fraser, Assistant Engineer, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Gondal-Porbandar State Railway.

A bad breach on railway line having occurred between Wunbye and Monywa on the Sagai-Alon section of the Burma Railway booking of passengers, livestock, etc., has been stopped. It will be some time before through communication is re-

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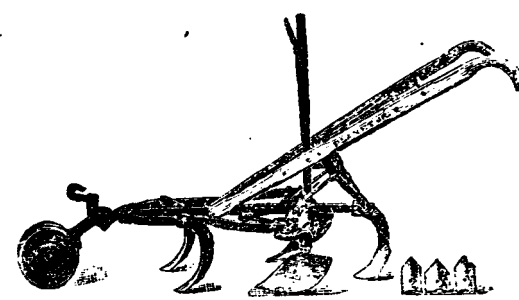
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THE AGE OF ARGUMENT.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE PAMPHLET.

I see that Mr. Balfour has been talking of the uses of poetry as a method of argument, as part of a criticism of that magnificent argumentative poem, "The Hind and the Panther," writes Mr. H. W. Massingham in the "Daily News." If anyone wants to realise what the English language can do in the way of dignity, force, epigrammatic and graphic statement, let him read "The Hind and the Panther"; it is a liberal education in itself. And all the while that these powers and attractions are confessed, does not the reader say to himself of it, as of all argumentative poetry, that he does not want to read another such poem—neither "The Essay on Man," nor "The Excursion," nor "Hudibras," nor "The Ring and the Book," nor anything which is in the nature of an argument or the presentation of a case written in the sacred name and wearing the august shapes of poetry. We live in two intellectual worlds—the world of reason and the world of imagination; and if philosophy is the gateway to one, poetry is the opening to the other. The two do, indeed, connect; as many of our modern poets—Wordsworth, Arnold, Clough, Ibsen—connect them. But let us at least require that as prose is the proper medium for use in the one atmosphere, poetry is the more suitable to the second.

But if Mr. Balfour's address on Poetry carries back to the age of the argumentative poem, it also suggests the age of the pamphlet. And I am not sure that the time is not ripe for the revival of the pamphlet. In a sense, it has already arrived. We have a good many born pamphleteers in our midst. Mr. Erskine Childers, Mr. Harold Cox, Mr. Oliver are all pamphleteers to the manner born. The Fabian Society is essentially an association of pamphleteers. Mr. Belloc writes a wonderful pamphlet, when he chooses, though he usually calls it something else; and the writers of the "New Age" are by no means bad hands at the sport. The Free Trade controversy, and to a lesser extent the Home Rule question, has been largely threshed out by means of the pamphlet. And among leading modern statesmen I reckon two, Gladstone and Mr. Balfour himself, who are admirable pamphleteers, and who produced between them at least three epoch-making pamphlets.

THE TRUE SPIRIT.

But I was chiefly drawn to this reflection by reading Mr. George Russell's memoirs of my old friend, Canon MacColl. If ever a human frame was cased in complete armour of the pamphleteer it was Malcolm MacColl. In a real sense he wrote pamphlets and nothing else. His newspaper articles, his "Scrutator" letters, were pamphlets in little. His controversial books on Eastern policy or on Church ritual and doctrine, were pamphlets in great. He had the pamphleteer's soul and the pamphleteer's style, which I am afraid the exacting critic would declare to be no style at all. He claimed that for a man with strong convictions and great facility of expressing them no better medium of self-revelation existed. He was a great frequenter of Fleet-street and he used the newspapers unwearingly and unscrupulously for the various public purposes which beset his active soul.

But he was not really a journalist. He lacked the editor's variety of interest, his easy mental habit of passing from one pre-occupation to another. He was an absolute fanatic, or let us say a three or four cause man, and he cared nothing for the vast savoury mess which the daily newspaper must every morning and evening prepare for the entertainment of the tremendous curvilinear of its readers.

And he had his way. He would have devoted every pursuit in which he was interested to the consideration of the sad conditions of the Anglican Church militant, and the Eastern Christians, and the supreme merits of Gladstone, and the unspeakable sinfulness of Lord Beaconsfield. He wrote on all these subjects unendingly, and not often I think to the discomfort or the weariness of his readers. But he wrote always in the spirit of the pamphleteer.

THE EVILS OF WANT OF THOUGHT. What, then, is it that constitutes the good pamphleteer, as distinct from the good journalist? Style he must have, for like the preacher or the evangelist he has only a little time in which to convey, forceful conviction to the heart, or persuasive knowledge to the intellect. He must be master of his case, and yet be able to present its essence with spirit. If he can add irony or wit to his equipment, then, indeed, all the greatest achievements of his class are open to him. But the use and merit of the pamphlet in these days is that it is an admirable method of saving us all from the evils of want of thought about public questions. Now the party system and the party newspaper, with all their advantages, do not make for the broad, open, receptive mind in their followers.

Indeed as the pace of politics increases, it is inevitable that the party leader becomes more and more occupied with doing things, which are left over to him by the neglect of the past, and less and less with the reasons for doing them. In such a process it is inevitable that mistakes should be made, and no means of literary appeal is better, adapted to the criticism of politics, to the opening of new points of view, to the revelation of unsuspected errors and difficulties than the pamphlet. It is the plea of the individual judgment as against the will of the machine or the mass. It is a real and necessary antidote in the over-regimentation of ideas in the modern State. A Socialist community, which would, I suppose, suppress all newspapers but the "moderate" organ of central governmental opinion which Mr. Shaw desiderates, would perish without a devoted band of pamphleteers, ready at any moment to suffer execution in the sacred cause of exposing a false syllogism. That is only another way of saying that the freedom of the human intellect, and its education on true lines of spiritual advance, lies in the peculiar power of awakening and refreshing of which, with our highly organised politics and Press, the pamphlet is a useful, if a humble, auxiliary.

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